The Times.

Sunday

The judges of the Superior Courts yesterday decided to take a six-weeks' vacation.

Cyclones and cloud-bursts cause much havoc in Kansas, Illinois and Kentucky yesterday.

TENTH YEAR. 4:15 O'CLOCK A. M. SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1891. TWELVE PAGES. FIVE CENTS

Daily Times—Weekly Mirror.

Rates of Subscription.

THE TIMES (8 PAGES DAILY, 12 pages Sunday) is published every morning. It prints the full Associated Press dispatches and is always ahead with the news.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
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OWL DRAMATIC CLUB —

—WILL REPEAT—
T. W. ROBINSON'S THREE-ACT COMEDY OF

OOO A SSS TTTT EEE
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For the Benefit of the Church of the Unity on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

PRICES: 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.

IMMANUEL CHURCH,
Cor. Tenth and Pearl.

Anonymous Lecture Course.

At the lecture room of Immanuel Church, corner Tenth and Pearl.

Third lecture 24th, instead of 17th. Subject: "A HOBBLED STEED."

This course will comprise a series of five lectures, the subjects to be announced from week to week. Five gentlemen of acknowledged ability as speakers and writers will appear, viz: A journalist, a lawyer, a popular local poet, a military officer, and a man of letters, each of whom will deliver one lecture of the course. Proceeds for the benefit of the "Ladies' Furnishing Fund." Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. No reserved seats. Single admission 50c; season tickets, $1.50. Tickets at Jevne's, Stoll & Thayer's and M. E. Hewes'.

Special Notices.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS—THE time to have all errors and excessive valuations in assessments corrected is during the meeting of the Board of Equalization. If you will list your property with me, I will furnish you with a statement giving description and assessed values, will see if the assessments are equalized and have any errors corrected. This will save time and trouble when you come to pay taxes. Charges moderate. Reference: Los Angeles National Bank. GEO. MUNROE, Public Accountant, 41 Bryson-Bonebrake Block, Los Angeles.

FREE INFORMATION AS TO Southern California and as to San Francisco. Correspondence with intending settlers or investors solicited. Lands at from $10 to $150 per acre; attractive opportunities for homes and for profitable investment in irrigation enterprises. Address M. L. WICKS, cor. of Court and Main sts., Los Angeles, Cal., or 646 Market st., San Francisco, Cal.

THE TIMES PREMIUM ATLAS of the World. A complete five-dollar atlas of the world free! This is what the Times-Mirror Company offers to every person sending one year's cash subscription to THE DAILY TIMES—$10.50 in the city, or $9.00 by mail. Sent by mail, 50 cents postage will be added.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING—I am the biggest dealer in your city; buy for the East and pay highest prices; don't be humbugged out of your cast-off clothing by small concerns; come or send postal to headquarters. E. GREENGART, 107 Commercial st.

H. H. BENEDICT, MECHANICS' Express, general express and baggage transfer, 327 S. SPRING ST. Piano and furniture moving a specialty. Telephone 549.

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR EVERY disease; be your own physician; no drugs; no knife; send $2 for "Secrets of Life." Address "HEALTH," box 616, Los Angeles. 30

LADIES' AND GENTS' STRAW and felt hats dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest styles, at the CALIFORNIA STRAW WORKS, 264 S. Main st.

THE OLD BOOK CORNER—CASH paid for old books, etc. Join circulating library, only 25c a month. Cor. 2D and MAIN.

FOR ADOPTION—A BLUE-EYED baby girl, at MRS. DR. J. H. SMITH'S, 727 Believue ave. 23

NEW & SECOND-HAND BOOKS. FOWLER & CARWELL, 111 W. Second.

Lost and Found.

$10 REWARD FOR INFORMATION leading to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties that broke open the cellar door at No. 1314 Calumet ave., Angeleno Heights, and stole the lead waste pipes therefrom. Report to ARTHUR EDW. OLSHAUSEN, 23 1333 Omaha st.

FOUND—RELIEF FOR LADIES—Tansy Compound insures immediate relief from all irregularities from whatever cause; married ladies will find this safe and effective; mothers with daughters merging into womanhood will find it unequalled for insuring future good health for their daughters. Sent securely sealed, postpaid, upon receipt of $2. MRS. C. J. GRAHAM, P. O. box 1266, Los Angeles, Cal.

STRAYED — FROM LANKERSHIM Ranch, a bay mare 7 years old, 15 hands high, large white spot on shoulder made by collar; welths about 1000 lbs. Reward by returning to I. X. L. LIVERY STABLE. 21

STRAYED OR STOLEN — ABOUT May 20 from Long Beach, Cal., sorrel bronco mare, about 3 years old; weighs 800 lbs; white stripe in face. Reasonable reward for information or return to J. C. DUNN.

LOST—DROPPED ON FOURTH ST., near Spring, a package containing one width India silk, from dress, grey stripe. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 352 BUENA VISTA ST. 21

LOST—A PAIR GOLD GLASSES AND a locket, with "A. L. A." on locket. Party returning the same to A. L. Austin, will be liberally rewarded by A. L. AUSTIN, 213 W. First st. 23

STRAYED—A BAY HORSE WITH white stripe in face and three white feet, with halter, reward. T. C. NARAMORE, room 5 Wilson block.

FOUND—LADY'S BLACK WRAP ON iron way near TIMES OFFICE. By paying for this advertisement and proving property owner can have same. 21

LOST—SMALL PALM-LEAF HAND bag, on Santa Fe train, June 18, with valuable contents; liberal reward. JEANNE CARR, Pasadena, Cal. 25

Red Rice's.

RED RICE'S —LOS ANGELES, SUNday, June 21, 1891. $80 solid oak sets that are just beautiful for $50, and they are going. $60 solid oak sets, cheval mirrors in old English, 16th century and antique, for $35, and they are going, too; splendid $35 sets for $20 and $25. Candidly, have you ever before seen such good goods sold so cheap; it astonishes everyone. The dealers come to look at them, expecting to scoff, but go away wondering how it can be done. A lifetime may not see another such display at such prices; the goods are so rich and the prices so low. Then in baby buggies we have struck a good thing, way below regular prices. Here is an item of interest to you about baby buggies, and the same idea will follow in other goods: Not getting second-hand buggies fast enough to supply our trade, some time since we bought some buggies regular and marked them at prices other dealers get for such goods. As people expect to get goods cheaper at Red Rice's than elsewhere, the result was that the buggies did not sell. People said, O, I can get those as cheap anywhere else. We have them yet, and are bound by a pledge not to sell them less than such a price. We will probably have them next year. That plan don't suit us. All things come to those who can wait. A job lot of baby carriages came to us to buy; we got them at a bargain; they are just made; the newest and prettiest patterns you ever saw. Now you can save about one-third in baby's buggy by buying at Red Rice's. This is the season of the year when the hammock gives a deal of pleasure. We will sell you a new hammock of the best make for $1.50.

All kinds of furniture and household goods, such as crockery, tinware, tools, hardware, stoves, ironware, yes, and pianos; square pianos or grand pianos and upright pianos, all going at Red Rice's prices; just cheap; cheap for cash. Are you, yes, are you in want of an outfit for filling honey cans or a billiard table, or a bellows blower, or an ice box, or a counter, or some nice triple-plate knives and forks or spoons, new and of the best. There are so many good things it would take this entire page to barely mention all; all and so much more, to be had at Red Rice's, and when found there the prices are sure to be right, that is, less than you can get the same goods elsewhere. Square dealing has won Red Rice's a place toward the top. We propose to keep climbing while life lasts. Yes, having won your confidence and friendship, we shall keep it by doing better and better, as we get bigger and bigger. Look us up again this week and see if we have not more than fulfilled our promises at RED RICE'S BAZAAR, 143 and 145 S. Main st., Los Angeles.

Business Personals.

PERSONAL — "ECONOMIC" PRICES: special cut rates at the new store—Sugar, 22 lbs brown or 16 lbs white, $1; 6 lbs Rolled Wheat, 25c; 4 lbs Rice, Sago or Tapioca, 25c; 10 lbs Cornmeal, 20c; Germea, 20c; Rolled Rye, 15c; 3 pkts Starch or Cornstarch, 25c; Mountain Coffee, 20c; 5 lbs good Tea, $1; 6 lbs Raisins, 25c; 9 cans Fruits, $1; 11 cans Oysters, $1; potted Tongue or Ham, 5c; 4 cans Sardines, 25c; 8 bars Borax Soap, 25c; sack Flour, 85c; bottle Worcester Sauce, 15c; condensed Milk, 10c; Hams, 13½c; Bacon, 12½c; Pork, 10c. ECONOMIC STORES, 305 S. Spring st.

PERSONAL—RALPHS' BROS.—GOLD Bar Flour, $1.45; City Flour, $1.05; brown Sugar, 20 lbs $1; white Sugar, 16 lbs $1; 4 lbs Rice, Sago or Tapioca, 25c; 5 lbs Buckwheat, 25c; Germea, 20c; 5 lbs Rolled Wheat, 25c; Pickles, 15c per quart; 3 cans tomatoes, 25c; 4 boxes Sardines, 25c; 3 cans Salmon, 25c; 6 bars Soap, $1; Eastern Gasoline and Coal Oil, 90c; Bacon, 12c; Pork, 10c; Lard, 10 lbs, 85c. 1 lbs, 45c. 601 S. SPRING ST., Cor. Sixth.

PERSONAL—THE ARROWHEAD Hot Springs Hotel, 2 hours' ride from Los Angeles, is becoming the famous health and pleasure resort of Southern California. Full information at Hammam Bath, No. 230 S. Main st., where samples of the mineral waters may be obtained free. C. S. THATHAGEN, agent, or address H. C. ROYER, M. D., Arrowhead Springs, Cal.

PERSONAL—MAD. E. WEISS OF SAN Francisco, 1433 Steiner st., proprietor of the Specific for the removal of superfluous hair from the face or ears, is now in this city. Ladies or gentlemen afflicted will please call, 212 S. Broadway, CROCKER BUILDING, first floor, parlor No. 2.

PERSONAL — FOR KALSOMINING, job painting, whitewashing; carpets taken, cleaned and repaired on short notice and first-class work. Call on or address L. A. HUNT, at Red Rice's Bazaar, 143 and 145 S. Main st.

PERSONAL—ANY PERSON KNOWing the address of Mrs. Dr. E. A. Miles, who lectured at Caledonia Hall last week, will confer a favor by sending to this office. Address O, box 48, TIMES OFFICE. 21

SPIRITUALISM AT FORRESTers' Hall; conference meeting at 3 p.m. Mrs. Julia E. Garrett will give impendent slate writings and Mr. Bowman will lecture at 8 p.m.

PERSONAL—MORRIS WILL PAY you 25 per cent. more for gents' cast-off clothing than any other dealer in the city. 217 COMMERCIAL ST., 4 doors east of Los Angeles.

PERSONAL — PROPERTY OWNERS will find it to their interest to call on PETER MURTAUGH, house painter, 124 E. First st. All work in country promptly attended to.

PERSONAL — J. H. ALEXANDER, formerly in Norton Block, can be found at cor Olive and Seventh sts., and will be glad to welcome old and new patrons. 21

PERSONAL — DON'T LET ANYONE fool you. GOODWIN furnishes and hangs paper for half what those who advertise selling out. 417 SPRING.

PERSONAL—H. YOUNG HARDING, engineer and surveyor; irrigation a specialty. Room 32, University Bank Bldg., 215 New High.

PERSONAL — MECHANICS' SECOND-HAND STORE can and will pay a big price for second-hand clothes. 111½ COMMERCIAL.

PERSONAL—HIGHEST PRICE PAID for ladies' and second-hand clothing. Write and we will call. M. MEYERS, 404 N. Main.

PERSONAL — MRS. PARKER, RELIable business, mineral and life-reading medium. 324 S. Spring st.

PERSONAL — ELECTRICITY AND massage treatment. MR. and MRS. WAIT MOORE, 744 S. Spring st.

PERSONAL—HUMPHREY, 507 S. Spring st., sells all kinds of goods on weekly payments of 50c.

PERSONAL—IF YOU HAVE BUILDings to sell, notify T. C. NARAMORE, Wilson Block.

PERSONAL—MASSAGE TREATMENT by LOUISE SCHMIDT, 618½ S. Spring.

Money to Loan.

$1,500,000
TO LOAN AT 8. G. LUNT'S LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY,
227 W. Second st., adjoining Herald office.
— CHEAP MONEY. —
—AGENT FOR THE—
GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY
Of San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY LOANS money in any amounts on all kinds of personal property and collateral security; on pianos without removal, diamonds, jewelry, sealskins, horses, carriages, libraries, bicycles and building association stock, or any property of value; also on furniture, merchandise, etc., in warehouse; partial payments received; money without delay; private offices for consultation; all business confidential; will call if desired. W. E. DuCROOT, manager, rooms 14 and 15 124½ S. Spring st.

YOU CAN BORROW MONEY ON ALL kinds of collateral security, as diamonds, jewelry, pianos without removal, libraries, bicycles or anything of value; private rooms for consultation or will call if preferred; no delays or commissions. SOUTHERN CAL. LOAN & INVESTMENT CO., Rooms 5 and 6, Stowell Block, 226 S. Spring st., opposite L. A. Theater.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. on sums from 5 to 20 years, in large or small amounts; annual, semi-annual or monthly installments for buying or improving lands. Call or address IRWIN & STUCHELL, room 7, 120½ S. Spring st.

$850,000 TO LOAN UPON IMproved city and country property; lowest rates; loans made with dispatch. Address The Northern Counties Investment Trust (limited.) FRED J. SMITH, Agent, 113 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, or P. O. box 143, Pomona, Cal.

THE LOS ANGELES INVESTMENT COMPANY buy, sell and negotiate school, county, municipal and irrigation bonds. Parties intending issuing bonds will find it to their advantage to communicate with us. 125 W. Second st. H. A. BOND, sec.

MAIN ST. SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO., 426 S. Main st.
Money to loan
on real estate,
stocks and bonds.
No commission.

OWN YOUR HOME—MONEY TO loan, low interest, principal repayable in monthly installments less than rent. The Home Investment Building and Loan Association. W. A. BONYNGE, secretary, 116 S. Broadway.

THE CALIFORNIA LOAN & TRUST CO., 114½ S. Main st., give special attention to the making of large loans at low rates of interest; also makes installment loans, payable weekly, monthly or quarterly.

$1,000,000 CURRENT RATES SECURITY LOAN & TRUST CO., 123 W. Second st., Burdick Block, Los Angeles. M. W. Stimson, Pres. E. F. Spence, Treas.

S. S. DRAPER, Notary Public. DANIEL O'CONNOR, Notary Public.
O'CONNOR & DRAPER,
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND LOAN BROKERS,
Stewart Hotel Block, San Bernardino, California.
CHOICE ORANGE LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED, A SPECIALTY.
For all information concerning choicest orange properties in San Bernardino county call on or address O'CONNOR & DRAPER, San Bernardino, Cal.

LONG BEACH PAVILION
—WILL OPEN—
JULY FIRST.
J. E. AULL, Proprietor.

Building and Loan Association.

LOS ANGELES BUILDING AND Loan Association, first series now open; local and purely mutual.
DIRECTORS:
Pres: H. T. Hazard, J. B. Lankershim,
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Atty: Wm. Alex Ryan, L. Zinnamon,
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TO THE RENTERS:
We will assist you to get a home at a monthly cost of little, if any, more than you are paying rent.
TO THE SMALL INVESTOR:
You can pay in a few dollars a month and get better returns than any other equally safe investment affords.
For further information or copies of by-laws apply to any of the directors, or to WM. MEAD, Secretary, 209 S. Broadway.

Fire Insurance.

FIRE INSURANCE—
— AT FAIR RATES. —
The only companies in the State that are independent of the Pacific Insurance Union.

Capital	$2,600,000
Income, 1890	2,014,000
Losses paid, 1890	1,110,000

Specially favorable rates on first-class dwellings, stores, schoolhouses and churches.
C. O. HAWLEY, Manager.
86 and 87, Bryson-Bonebrake Building.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE—LODGING HOUSES, cigar stands, grocery stores, meat markets, fruit stands, hardware business, saloons, bakeries, and all kinds of mercantile businesses; prices from $100 to $10,000. We neither advertise nor try to sell anything that will not bear the strictest investigation. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL OF AN ESTablished winery and distillery, crushing 1600 tons grapes per season; entire plant of the highest class; 800 orange trees; 220 acres of land with water. Principals or their attorneys, by letter only, to I. S. RAINBRIDGE, room 788, Jones Block, Los Angeles. 21

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE; NEW YORK Delicacy and Provision Store, doing good business in butter, cheese, eggs, San Francisco meats, etc.; ill health only reason for selling. ULRICH, Broadway Market, No. 9. 21

FOR SALE—COAL, WOOD AND FEED business, centrally located, with or without team; this is a rare chance to secure a bargain, as owner has other business requiring his entire time. H. M., TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE DAIRY business; will sell or lease farm of 160 acres; cows will be sold cheap; owner obliged to sell; a first-class opportunity. Call on or address J. J. GASPER, 129 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT STAND, WELL established and clearing about $150 per month above expenses; owner obliged to leave the city; only reason for selling. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 21

FOR SALE—GENERAL MERCHANdise business in country town; business about $100 per day and expenses not over $20 per month; this is worth investigating. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 23

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED drug store in this city, clearing net over $300 per month; cash required, about $2500; this is a rare opportunity. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 21

FOR SALE— A $10,000 OR $20,000 INterest in a solid commercial business in Los Angeles, paying net profit of about 20 per cent. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 23

FOR SALE — CARRIAGE-MAKING and repairing business, well established, and best paying business of its kind in the city. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 23

FOR SALE— GOOD PAYING DAIRY, ¼ mile from Artesia postoffice; 25 cows, part Holstein; good milkers. Address T. P. PATERSON, Artesia.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF STOCK IN one of the solid banking institutions of this city, paying good dividends. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 23

FOR SALE—$1000; STOCK OF GROceries, horse and wagon; a bargain; no exchange; owner leaving city. 3205 S. MAIN ST.

FOR SALE—DRUGS; BEST-PAYING drug business in the city; rent low, location good; good reason for selling. BRAUN & CO. 23

FOR SALE—ABSTRACT, TITLE AND Insurance dividend-paying stock; go and see. KINGERY & NEIDIG, 128 W. Second st.

FOR SALE— THE BEST LOCATED and best paying restaurant on Spring st. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 23

FOR SALE—$300 BUYS A FRUIT stand, good location; a snap bargain. Address O, box 96, TIMES OFFICE. 23

Church Notices.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH cor. Second and Broadway. Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m. Chinese Sabbath-school at 5:15 p.m. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:45 p.m.

SIMPSON M. E. TABERNACLE, Hope st., between Seventh and Eighth sts. Preaching both morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Will A. Knighten. Morning subject, "Christ Demands a Busy Life." Evening subject, "Burdens Easy and Light." Sabbath-school 9:30 a.m. 21

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN Church, cor. Eighth and Flower sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. The Lord's Supper will be administered at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30. All are welcome. 21

CHURCH OF THE UNITY, REV. J. L. Thomson, pastor, will hold services in the Los Angeles Theater Sunday at 11 a.m. Young people's meeting at the house of Niles Pease, 719 S. Hill st., at 7:30 p.m. Subject Sunday morning, "Special Providence."

IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN Church cor. Tenth and Pearl sts. At 11 a.m. Dr. Weller will preach the Baccalaureate sermon of the Occidental University. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Everybody invited. 21

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Church, cor. Sixth and Hill sts. Pastor, Rev. Robt. G. Hutchins, D.D. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. F. B. Perkins of San Lorenzo. No evening service. 21

Excursions.

REGULAR TEACHERS' EXCURSIONS will leave Los Angeles June 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th, via Rio Grande Route; experienced managers in charge; Pullman tourist cars through to Chicago and Boston. Ask for rates and circulars. J. C. JUDSON & CO., 119 N. Spring st.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE EXCURSIONS leave Los Angeles every Tuesday via Denver and Rio Grande Ry; through Pullman tourist cars to Chicago via Salt Lake City, Leadville and Denver. For circulars, rates, maps, call on or address F. W. THOMPSON, 138 S. Spring st.

SANTA FE ROUTE STILL AHEAD of all competitors, both in time and distance, to all points East. Special tourist excursion East every Thursday. For full information, apply to or address any agent, or CLARENCE A. WARNER, Excursion Manager, 29 N. Spring st.

SPECIAL TEACHERS' EXCURSIONS to the East leave Los Angeles June 23 and 30 and July 7 and 14 via Denver & Rio Grande and Rock Island Rys; through tourist cars. For particulars call on or address F. W. THOMPSON, 138 S. Spring st.

JUDSON EXCURSIONS EAST EVERY Monday, via Rio Grande Route; experienced manager in charge; tourist cars to Chicago and Boston. J. C. JUDSON & CO., 119 N. Spring st.

PHILLIPS EXCURSIONS—EVERY week, via Denver & Rio Grande R. R. No. 125½ W. SECOND ST., between Spring and Main sts., 3 doors from Spring st.

Summer and Winter Resorts.

SANTA BARBARA HOT SPRINGS—1450 feet elevation; many different springs; temperature from 99° F. to 122° F.; 6½ miles from Santa Barbara; board from $10 to $12 per week, including baths. Address FRANK K. STODDARD, manager, P. O. box E.

AVALON HOUSE, AVALON, CATALINA, having been enlarged and improved, is now open to guests; fine large parlor, airy halls, etc., facing the beach; bath-house free to guests; first-class table; fine bakery attached; terms $1.50 to $2.50 per day, $9 to $15 per week.

A SENSATIONAL FINISH.

Strathmeath Winner of the American Derby.

High Tariff Drops Dead on the Track During the Struggle.

Poet Scout Comes in Second and Kingman Finishes Third.

A Gathering of 50,000 People at Washington Park to Witness the Great Turf Event—Other Races.

By Telegraph to The Times.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[By the Associated Press.] Death to one horse, $19,000 to another—that was the American Derby of 1891. A scarlet flash on the horizon, fifty thousand people breathless, a gleam of white beneath the wire, and the richest stake race in the West was over. It was by Strathmeath, New York's favorite, that the battle was won. Half a mile off where had been the thick of the fight, lay motionless on the track the corpse of High Tariff. Tom Kiley, the gallant beast's rider, twice a Derby victor on that course, had this time pushed the limit of equine endurance. There was a sudden plunge upward, a queer stagger for twenty yards and High Tariff sank down into the mud lifeless. Whether in point of horses, famous jockeys, magnificence of fashionable display and marvelous outpouring of people, as well as sensational incidents and a bulky purse, probably no such race was ever witnessed this side of the Alleghenies, certainly not in Chicago. No one of the seven Derbies, that in preceding years have made Washington Park a celebrity, had more of interest than today's event.

The weather was very good, being just cloudy enough to prevent the hot June sun from making the day uncomfortable. It had been raining here for three days but not a drop fell today. Such a multitude of ladies as put in an appearance at the track was unprecedented, and so great was the crush that hundreds of them were wedged helplessly in the enormous mob of male sports that packed the lawn solid in front of the betting ring. No aisle or stairway in the grand stand afforded an inch of standing room. The galleries and roof were black with people, while the approaches from end to end of the stretch, including even the club house grounds, were full almost to suffocation. In the field showed line after line of all manner of vehicles loaded down with people. Everybody agreed that despite the yielding, dustless condition of the soil, which the rains had left, the race, with the array of powerful animals entered, was to be a magnificent struggle. So intent was the huge concourse of people on the real event of the day that the first two races passed almost unnoticed except when Isaac Lewis, who was to ride Kingman in the Derby, appeared in the second race astride of Santiago. Friends of the blue-grass Derby-winner gave Lewis a volley of encouraging cheers, which were reëchoed as he brought Santiago in a winner. Many a misguided Kentuckian and other well-meaning persons now straightway went to the betting booths and pinned their faith and money on Kingman.

The confusion in the bookmaker's quarters as the time for the big race approached was the worst ever witnessed in Washington Park, and the bedlam, scarcely mitigated, spread to other portions of the grounds. The roof over the bookmakers's heads, in front of whom clamored thousands of eager gamesters, had by this time become thick with other thousands. The police, fearing the frail supports would give way, causing, perhaps, loss of scores of lives, attempted to clear the platform. Many jumped promptly into the mass of people on the lawn. Suddenly the supports creaked as the line of police forced back the crowd en masse, and the fact was clearly demonstrated that it was less perilous to allow the reckless mob to remain unmolested. The hubbub was at its height when the horses came out for the Derby, the favorites being warmly received.

This was the way they were recorded: Snowball, 122 (Garrison) and Passara, 129, (Taral) post betting 4 to 1; Foreranner, 125, (Allen) 10 to 1; Lodowick, 122, (Hill) 15 to 1; Michael, 125, (Fitzpatrick) 8 to 1; Kingman, 129, (Isaac Lewis) 4 to 1; High Tariff, 127, (Kiley) and Poet Scout, 115, (Overton) 12 to 1; Vallera, 127, (Battain) 12 to 1; Strathmeath, 122, (G. Covington) 3 to 1. Balgowan was scratched about one hour before the race.

At last the bugle sounded for the race and a frightful crush began in the fruitless attempts of the less fortunate to secure advantageous positions from which to view the race. Starter Sheridan mounted his box and lectured the boys. Then the horses were placed in line, and were ready for the start. The first trial was false, half a dozen refusing to break. The second attempt was without result. At the third trial the horses moved in a solid phalanx toward the starter. The red flag descended, a mighty roar went up from the multitude, and then the tiptoeing thousands realized that the great Derby was on.

Forerunner jumped to the front and closely followed by Pessara and Poet Scout, led to the first turn. Lodowick was last, five lengths away. Coming down the stretch, Poet Scout had forged to the front, Strathmeath moving up to second place and Kingman the third. Passing the stand these positions were sturdily maintained. At the turn Michael had worked to the front and set a marry pace down the back stretch. Poet Scout was still second, while Kingman and Strathmeath went back to the bunch. It was at this point that the sensation of the day took place. High Tariff had started sixth and been shoved relentlessly through heavy going, notwithstanding his 127 pounds weight. Kiley, by sheer force of will seemed determined to make a showing equaling his past record, and, if within human possibility, to again carry off the laurels. High Tariff was visibly gaining and had passed three competitors, when he now rebelled. An instant later the fleet racer was a helpless cripple, floundering wildly in the mire. Kiley regretfully tried to check the poor wretch, and at last succeeded, only a moment later to feel the animal tremble and fall in a heap, the jockey hastily extricating himself unhurt.

Meantime the pace of the others was getting hotter and hotter. They swung into the stretch with Poet Scout in front, Strathmeath Second and Michael third. Overton now began to ride, tiring the leader desperately and for a moment it looked as if hegmight win, but Covington slyly brought "Strath" up by the outer rail with a rush, stealing the former tactics of Kingman's rider and won by an open length, without the use of whip or spur. Poet Scout was second, half a length before Kingman third. Time 2:49¼.

Of the other races two were won by favorites, and as Strathmeath carried the bulk of the money in the Derby, the crowd went home happy.

Following are the other events:

Three-year-olds and upward, mile: Joseph Carter won, Yale '92 second, Labold third; time 1:53¾.

Three-year-olds and upward, 1¼ miles: Santiago won, Sportsman second, Dickerson third; time 2:05.

Three-year-olds and upward, 1 1-16 miles: St. Albans won, Martin Russell second, Marck third; time 1:57¾.

Two-year-olds, 5 furlongs: Strathmaid won, Frank Kinney second, Curt Gunn third; time 1:05.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 20.—Seven furlongs: Saunterer won, Pagan second, Longford third; time, 1:29.

Five furlongs: Merry Monarch won, Airplant second, Spinalong third; time, 1:04.

Mile: Portchester won, Russell second, Terrifier third; time, 1:42 4-5.

Mile and an eighth: Judge Morrow won, Banquet second, Eon third; time, 1:58 2-5.

Mile and three-sixteenths: Text won, Rover second (two starters;) time, 2:06.

Mile and a half: Masterlode won, St. Luke second, Algernon third; time, 2:37 3-5.

At St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The track was slow.

Mile and 50 yards: Atlanta won, Jasper second, Annie May third; time 1.59.

Four and a half furlongs: Julia Smith won, Luke Richards second, Gov. Porter third; time 1.01¼.

Mile and a quarter: Glodner won, W. G. Morris second, Ed. Hopper third; time 2.18¼.

Mile and 100 yards: Little Crese won, Florence Slaughter second, Free Trade third; time 2.00.

Mile and 70 yards: Anna Race won, Van Zandt second, Langley third; time 1:56.

Mile and 50 yards: Chestnut Belle won, Antonio second, Hamlet third; time 1:56.

Four and a half furlongs: Coverton won, The Hero second, Tom Hardin third; time 1:00¾.

Mile and 70 yards: Barney won, Louis M second, Duke of Sonoma third; time 1:56¼.

In Charge of a Receiver.

ABERDEEN (S. D.,) June 20.—Judge Haney has granted application for appointment of a receiver by the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Huron, of which Alonzo Wardell, Alliance leader, is president. The action was brought at the instigation of State Auditor Taylor, who found that the liabilities exceeded the assets by nearly $25,000. Six million dollars of insurance was carried and all the policies will be turned over to the Hecla of St. Paul, which will assume the risks.

A Title Question Settled.

HELENA (Mont.,) June 20.—The protest of W. T. McGregor et al, against scrip entry of William L. Quinn, involving what is known as King's addition to the town of Castle, has been decided by the Register and Receiver of the Helena land office, recommending dismissal of the protest. This settles the question of title.

The Telegraphers.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—After the election of several minor officers and transacting some routine business, the Sixth Grand Division of the Order of Railway Telegraphers of North America adjourned sine die.

The next Grand Division will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., in June, 1892.

THE WORLD IS THEIRS.

The graduates have a tremendous responsibility on their shoulders, but they may, possibly, drop it.

UNHAPPY HAYTI.

THE REPUBLIC IN HOT WATER WITH FRANCE.

European Powers Talking of Intervening in the Island's Broils—The Attitude of the United States Uncertain.

By Telegraph to The Times.

PARIS, June 20.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Haytian minister here received a letter from the Haytian Secretary of State, dated Port-au-Prince, saying:

On Corpus Christi day, May 28, President Hippolyte was attending religious ceremonies in the cathedral at Port-au-Prince, when a band of desperadoes attacked the prison, forced open the doors and liberated the prisoners therein confined. The band then started for the presidential palace hoping to surprise and assassinate President Hippolyte and cabinet ministers. The former promptly mobilized his forces and soon managed to suppress the revolt. The leaders of the revolutionary movement were placed under arrest and a number of their accomplices were also made prisoners. Rigaud was shot after convincing proof having been furnished that he was not a French subject.

The Secretary of State's letter concludes with the remark that the country is now tranquil and will remain so.

The *Siecle* today says European cabinets are discussing the expediency of taking united action in order to restore order in Hayti. In the cabinet council held today it was decided to demand reparation from Hayti for the shooting of Hippolyte of Rigaud on the ground that he was a French subject.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—No official information has been received here of the mooted intervention of European powers in Haytian affairs. The fact cannot be disguised that the situation in the disturbed republic is being watched with apprehension by our own Government, but there still is strong belief that the Haytians will be able to restore order without outside interference.

As to the attitude of the United States Government toward the reported contemplated concert action of European nations, nothing can be predicted until it is definitely known what shape this action will assume.

CORNELL WINS.

Result of the Freshman Race with Columbia.

NEW LONDON (Ct.,) June 20.—[By the Associated Press.] The two-mile race between the Cornell and Columbia College freshmen crews was rowed over the Thames-River course from Winthrop Point to the naval station this evening.

Cornell was an easy victor, winning by three and a half lengths in 10 min. and 30 sec. Columbia had a slight advantage at first, but Cornell, pulling a powerful forty stroke, soon crept up, and at the quarter was leading. They were never headed again. The Columbia crew showed signs of distress and No. 6 fell over in his seat completely exhausted as the line was crossed.

Changes in a Newspaper.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—At a meeting of the directors of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette Company tonight, Harry Morehead, having with his associates purchased all of James M. Glenn's interest, was elected president, Glenn having retired.

Marshall Halstead retains the vice-presidency representing his father's large block of stock. Morehead will assume the business management of the paper. Richard Smith will continue to occupy an important position in the editorial department.

Class Day at Berkeley.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The class of '92 of the State University celebrated their class day at Berkeley today. Horace Head of Orange Grove, class president, delivered the class oration; Anson Blake of Berkeley detailed the class history; George Fletcher of Grass Valley delivered the class prophecy, and Burton Hall of Los Angeles acted as dispensator. James L. Whitbeck of Sacramento made the dedicatory address at the planting of the class tree.

A French Warship at 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The frigate Dubourdien, flagship of the French fleet in the Pacific, arrived today from Panama, which port she left June 2. The Dubourdien will proceed to Mare Island for repairs. Admiral Parrayan and staff left the vessel at Panama to go to Chile, where he will rejoin the vessel on her return.

UNDER ANGRY SKIES.

Terrific Storms in a Corner of Kansas.

Torrents of Rain, a Cyclone and a Cloudburst Cause Havoc.

Several Persons Killed—Property Damages Aggregating $500,000.

Kentucky and Illinois Also Visited by the Destroyer—A Long Chapter of Losses and Casualties.

By Telegraph to The Times.

KANSAS CITY, June 20.—[By the Associated Press.

Wants.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED agent with his hands full, live man who can control and get fire insurance; permanent situation and good salary; also future interest in business; one of the best in city; everything depends on action; references required. T., TIMES. 22

WANTED—AT 329 S. SPRING ST., room 16, 7 men to pick potatoes; 17 men to work on header wagon, $1.50 per day and board; other places, $2 per day and board; call early. Tel. 951. Eastern Office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH ABOUT $2500 cash capital to take ½ interest in the best paying grocery business on Spring st.; this is the interest of a retiring partner. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 23

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN to work on ranch and drive team; married man preferred; wages $40 per month and house rent. Address box 85, REDLANDS, Cal. 23

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1000 capital to engage in a legitimate business yielding large returns. Apply to R. D. COATES & CO., 228 W. First st. 25

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address to represent a leading financial institution. Address A. B. C., TIMES OFFICE. 21

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HORSE-shoer and general blacksmith. ADAMS & CRAIG, Pasadena, Cal. 22

WANTED—BOY FOR STORE. APply Monday after 1 o'clock, 310 W. SIXTH ST. 22

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—TO MAKE THE ACquaintance of a lady about 45 years old who would be willing to take charge of a lodging house and give a quiet home to the man that furnished it. Call at room 37, RUSS HOUSE, Sunday, 21, until 3 o'clock, or from Saturday the 27th at 4 o'clock until Sunday, 28, at 3 p.m. 24

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook; family of 6; liberal wages; references required. Call or address No. 81 N. EUCLID AVE., Pasadena, Cal.

WANTED—A RAPID SEAMSTRESS, thoroughly understanding dressmaking in all branches, would like work at home or out. Address E. D., STATION B, city. 21

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE of baby and assist with housework. Call at PROVIDENCE ST., bet. Eighth and Ninth, 1 block east of Westlake Park. 22

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER for city; big pay and high-class work; call before 10 a.m. or after 4 p.m. Room 46, BRYSON-BONEBRAKE BLOCK.

WANTED—GOOD HELP FOR HOtels and families. BOSTON FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 207 W. Fourth st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR DRESSMAKing at room 31, OLD WILSON BLOCK. None but experienced workers need apply. 21

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. MRS. G. B. THOMAS, 153 Terrace Drive, Pasadena. 22

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT housework for family of 3. Apply at once, 623 TEMPLE ST., near Pearl. 21

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN FOR kitchen and dining-room. 530 TEMPLE ST. 22

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1319 S. HOPE ST. 22

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; 953 S. HOPE ST. 23

Help Wanted—Male and Female.

WANTED—HELP FREE AND ALL kinds of work. 319½ S. Spring st. E. NITTINGER. Telephone 113.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS; $57 SALARY and expenses paid to bright, active, wide-awake young men; teachers and students preferred; employment pleasant, refining and permanent; no book peddling; our new plan takes like "wild-fire." Address NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 243 Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BUILDING AND loan canvasser; call between 9 and 10 a.m. ROOM 46, Bryson & Bonebrake Block.

WANTED—A GOOD INSURANCE solicitor; call between 9 and 10 a.m. ROOM 46, Bryson & Bonebrake Block.

Situations Wanted—Male.

WANTED—POSITION, A FIRST-class budder seeks a position; nurserymen, ranchers or private people could not fail to secure a man with recommendations of sixteen years' experience. Address A. A., TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—TO MOVE PARTIES TO and from the beaches and this city and Pasadena this summer; good work at reasonable rates. GEO. W. GRAY, at Pierce Bros.' Stable, E. L. A., Tel. 413. 22

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN EXperienced shoe man; have been manager and buyer for large retail boot and shoe house; can give A1 references. Address E. LEWIS, care TIMES. 24

WANTED—PIANO PUPILS BY A first-class teacher of experience; first-class recommendation; German method; first term of 20 lessons, 25c each. Address O, box 35 TIMES. 21

WANTED—FOREMANSHIP OR charge of a weekly paper, country or city by a young man of good habits; wages no object. Address G. F. TRACY, Elsinore, Cal. 22

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MARried man in a store or hotel; speaks English, Spanish, French and German. Address A. H., 518 E. FIRST ST. 21

WANTED—SITUATION BY STRONG boy to work around the house, take care of horses and make himself useful. Address O, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—PLACE ON A FRUIT ranch, private family or gardening, by young man of experience. Address C, TIMES OFFICE. 21

WANTED—SITUATION BY FIRST-class Japanese cook; has good experience; moderate wages. FRED, 219 W. Fourth st. 21

Situations Wanted—Female.

WANTED—A LADY OFFERS SERvice to invalid or children in exchange for fare East. WOMAN'S EXCHANGE, 125 E. Fourth st. 23

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, a situation as housekeeper. Address "HOUSEKEEPER," TIMES OFFICE. 22

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—BY 2 OR 3 TEACHERS, a furnished house in Pasadena, or country near Los Angeles, for a couple of months; will take good care of the place for its keeping. Address TEACHER, P. O. box 658, city. 21

WANTED—TO RENT 2 OR 3 UNfurnished rooms for light housekeeping by young man and wife, south and east of Los Angeles st.; rent must be low for steady tenant. O, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 21

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE OR more years, a fruit ranch of 5 or 10 acres; good care and cultivation guaranteed. Call or address MERRILL WHITON, 35 N. Hudson ave., Pasadena, Cal.

WANTED—TO RENT BY GENTLEman and wife, no children an unfurnished cottage of 4 or 5 rooms or flat in nice locality; all conveniences; permanent tenant. Address O, box 59, TIMES. 22

WANTED—TO RENT THE MOST desirable 5 to 7-room residence to be had for $15, west of Main, south of Temple; state full particulars. PERMANENT, 472 N. Beaudry ave. 22

WANTED—TO RENT FURNISHED house or cottage, centrally located, for a few months. Address O, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 21

WANTED—TO RENT FURNISHED lodging or boarding house. O, box 63, TIMES OFFICE. 21

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOU TO KNOW THAT HOTEL MAPLEWOOD, Santa Monica, serves fine fish dinners every Sunday; be sure to try one. Utah ave., bet. Second and Third sts. Mrs. F. J. King Miss Lina Freeman.

WANTED—YOU TO KNOW THAT I sell wall-paper at wholesale, and hang paper very cheap; (I am not selling out;) fine stock to select from. Call and see GOODWIN, 417 Spring. Telephone 219.

WANTED—ADVERTISER, WHO has several hundred dollars, desires to join a good man as partner in any business in which profit can be made. Address R. E. WALLACE, South Riverside. 27

WANTED—PARENTS, PUPILS AND teachers to know that $10.20 secures THE TIMES one year, by carrier, and The Times Premium Atlas—a very valuable work of 216 pages.

WANTED—$600 FOR ONE YEAR; will pay good interest and give good approved security; would prefer to deal with a private party. Address O, box 50, TIMES OFFICE. 26

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF furnished cottage for the summer, near car line; best of care; no children. Address O, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 23

WANTED—A HOUSE, PLASTERED, in exchange for horse and buggy. Inquire at 706 JUDSON ST., Brooklyn Heights. 21

WANTED—A HORSE, WAGON AND harness in exchange for a good upright piano, at WAREHOUSE, 422 S. Main st. 23

WANTED—PICTURES TO FRAME, cheapest place, at BURNS'S, 256 S. Main st.

Wants.

Wanted—To Purchase.

WANTED—FURNITURE, HOUSEhold goods of every kind, and in any quantity, large or small. If you want quick cash for anything, interview or write to RED RICE, 143 and 145 S. Main st.

WANTED—TO INVEST $15 OR $20 monthly in real property; home preferred, southwest; papers can be placed in escrow, without recording, say a year. PROMT, 472 N. Beaudry ave. 21

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 100 TO 300 acres of good farming land, south or west of this city. Call or address GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 121 N. Spring st. 21

WANTED—PROPERTY HERE FOR Eastern property; will assume or pay cash difference. Call at 902 Buena Vista st., from 6 p.m. to 10 a.m., A. C. CASPER.

WANTED—ABOUT 5 ACRES, IMproved or unimproved, in or near Glendale or Tropico; no fancy price. State full particulars to O, box 7, TIMES OFFICE. 21

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE or cottage, 7 to 9 rooms, bath, etc., west or southwest portion of city on installments. BOWRING, room 6, Redick Block. 22

WANTED—TO BUY A HORSE, buggy and harness, suitable for a lady; or will buy the horse or buggy separately. Address O, box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 21

WANTED—WILCOX & GIBBS LATE improved, automatic sewing machine; must be in nice condition and price low. Address G. W., TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SMITH premium typewriter; must be cheap and in good order. Address Lock Box 4, SANTA ANA, Cal. 25

WANTED—50 OR 100 FEET ON A principal street in the southwest part of town. BONYNGE & ZELLNER, 115 S. Broadway.

WANTED—1 10,000 OR 15,000-GALLON wine or water tank; state condition and price. Address O, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY THAT I can recommend to my friends as good bargains. J. P. LAMOREE, 1008 Olive st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A MEDical battery; state make and price. Address O, box 39, TIMES.

WANTED—TO BUY LARGE TANK; state capacity and lowest price. Address P. M., ACTON, Ca. 23

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP FOR cash, fresh cow and buggy or phaeton. 125 W. SECOND ST. 21

WANTED—SECOND-HAND LIGHT wagon. Call 247 E. FIFTH ST., after 6 p.m. 22

WANTED—TO BUY MORE BUILDings to move. NARAMORE, Wilson Blk.

WANTED—TO BUY A LODGING house. BURTON HOLMES, 347 S. Spring

To Let.

To Let—Houses.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES.

6 rooms, bath, piano, Grand ave., $30.
5 rooms, completely furnished, on cable line, $25.
7 rooms, near cable line, $35.
2 furnished cottages at Santa Monica.
21 J. C. OLIVER, 101 N. Broadway.

TO LET—FLATS; THE HANDSOME new brick block on E. Third st., just off Main, rents in unfurnished suites of 2, 3, 5 and 6, each family enjoying the comforts of home; first-class sanitary arrangements; sunny, well ventilated. Apply to owner, MRS. DR WELLS, 233 N. Broadway, The Clifton.

TO LET—WE ALWAYS TAKE GREAT pleasure in furnishing lists of rent houses to all who may favor us with a call; at times we are unable to supply the demand, but we generally manage to have a good list. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 Broadway. 23

TO LET—IF YOU WANT TO RENT a good 7-room dwelling with all modern convenience, within a few minutes' walk of business center, call on OWNER, at 318 E. Seventh st.; will lease for 1 year if desired; rent very low. 21

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER months, to a responsible party, a furnished 2-story dwelling; rent moderate; references required. Inquire on PREMISES, 754 S. Hope st., between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. 25

TO LET—FURNISHED, VERY NEAT cottage, 5 rooms; Grand ave.; must have desirable party; lease for 1 year if wanted; low rent. W. H. GRIFFIN, 213 W. First st. 21

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL 9 ROOM new cottage on S. Olive, bet. Tenth and Eleventh sts.; has all modern improvements. JOHN H. COXE, 214 S. Broadway. 23

TO LET—A 6-ROOM HOUSE, NEWLY papered, with the latest improvements, on high ground near cable car. Inquire at NEXT HOUSE, 261 Belmont ave.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED 5-room cottage, 1926 Byron st., near Tenth and Figueroa. G. W. CONNELL, 112 Broadway. 21

TO LET—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS and bath, hard finished, near street cars; $20 per month. Address B. C., TIMES OFFICE. 21

TO LET—A LARGE AND ELEGANTly furnished hotel, clearing about $400 per month. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 23

TO LET—FURNISHED 4-ROOM COTtage at South Beach, near plunge bath. Santa Monica. Inquire 216 S. BROADWAY, city.

TO LET—A NICE RESIDENCE ON W. Adams st. near St. James Park. KINGERY & NEIDIG, 128 W. Second st.

TO LET—HOUSE, 135 N. OLIVE ST., 8 rooms and bath; $20 a month. BEN E. WARD, 126 S. Spring st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 28th st; 8 rooms. Apply 227 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET—A 5-ROOM HOUSE, BATH, water, $12; near Ninth. 924 COTTAGE PLACE. 22

TO LET—HOUSES ALL OVER THE city. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 7 S. Broadway.

To Let—Rooms.

TO LET—ROOMS, CLIFTON HOUSE; private family hotel; with or without board; hot and cold baths; rates with board, $1.25 per day and upwards; suite of 3 connecting parlors, all light and airy. 231 and 233 N. Broadway, opposite new Courthouse. WM. REINSTEIN, Prop.

TO LET—STORE ROOM AT UNIversity station; counters, shelving, living rooms, barn for horses and carriage; $10 per month. Address C. H. RHODES, Pasadena, Ca. 21

TO LET—THE MENLO, 420 SOUTH Main. Elegantly furnished; strictly first-class; free baths. Rooms, $5 up; suites, $9 up; 50c to $1 per day. No trouble to show rooms. 12

TO LET—"THE CALDERWOOD." 308 S. Main st. furnished rooms with baths; also at "The Winthrop," 330½ S. Spring st. furnished or unfurnished suites; also single rooms.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF NICELY furnished and very pleasant rooms at 412 TEMPLE ST., only 2 blocks from the Courthouse; rent cheapest in the city. 21

TO LET—FLAT OF 4 ROOMS, $6, OR ~~8 rooms $10 per month~~; also a 3-room cottage. Apply 412 S. HOPE ST., near Fourth st. and Normal school. 22

TO LET—3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; wide veranda, beautiful view; rent $10. 323 BUENAVISTA ST., 3 doors from Temple. 21

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms; furnished kitchen and dining room, if desired. THE GRANVILLE, 225 N. Olive. 21

THE DENVER, 133 N. MAIN ST., nicely furnished rooms, $1 per week and upwards, single or en suite; center of city.

TO LET—KITCHEN AND BEDROOM, furnished or unfurnished, $5.50 per month. 625 W. FIFTH ST., near Hope. 22

TO LET—IN NEW WILSON BLOCK, choice offices and rooms, some partly furnished. NARAMORE, room 5.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR the summer months can be found at 1217 S. HILL ST. 21

TO LET—ON THE HILL, PLEASANT single rooms, reasonable. 258 S. OLIVE ST. 23

TO LET—IRVING, 220 S. HILL, sunny rooms with housekeeping privileges.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS. 217 S. Broadway, POTOMAC BLOCK. 21

TO LET—FURNISHED SUITE FOR housekeeping. 518 REGENT ST.

TO LET—ROOM WITH BOARD, FOR $5 per week. 506 S. MAIN. 22

To Let—Miscellaneous.

TO LET—LARGE, LIGHT HALL AND 12 office rooms; elegant for club or society purposes. RILEY & PINNEY, 227 W. First st.

TO LET—ON NORTH BEACH, SANTA Monica, a furnished tent. Apply 2142 MARTIN ST., city. 22

TO LET—HALF OF STORE AT NO. 138 South Spring street, with large plate window, cheap. 22

TO LET—STORE, AND FIXTURES for sale, on Spring st. Address W 45, TIMES OFFICE. 22

TO LET—UPRIGHT PIANO, $5 PER month. 211 FRANKLIN ST.

Liquors.

TO THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL wine and liquor trade, hotels, druggists, and families in Southern California using fine imported liquors, wines, whiskeys, cordials, mineral waters, champagnes, and in fact everything pertaining to a first-class liquor store, can obtain the same from H. J. Woollacott, 124 and 126 N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. Mail me a list of the goods you desire to purchase, and I will return the same with the lowest market quotations. Respectfully, H. J. WOOLLACOTT.

For Sale.

For Sale—Country Property.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNERS; choice acreage, with sufficient water for irrigation in dry seasons, is the basis of Southern California's future prosperity; we offer the following 8 great bargains, either in orange or other fruit lands, corn and alfalfa lands, or stock ranches, all in this county, at prices that cannot be duplicated: 300 acres all superior winter vegetable land, now in strawberries, vegetables, corn, alfalfa and walnuts (a portion paid over $400 per acre last winter,) good buildings, plenty piped water, $150 per acre, an hour's ride from city; 2 of the choicest places in Azusa, $350 per acre; 997 acres into 12 fenced fields, in corn, alfalfa, fruit and pasture, abundance of water, good improvements, only $100, 8 miles from city; 20 acres, a cozy home, good buildings, 12-acre orchard, flowing well, 1 mile from depot, $125; 960-acre grain, fruit and stock ranch, large flowing stream, ¾ now in wheat, 2 hours' ride from city, depot on ranch, $30; 200 acres, fenced, mostly in alfalfa, flowing water, ½ mile to depot, $60; 307 acres high level land, with 10-acre reservoir, 1 mile from city; a speculation; if you want quantity because it is cheap, and care not for quality, we have it at $2 and upwards. JOHN F. HUMPHREYS & SON, 109 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—

50 acres of the finest land in the county, all planted to walnuts, pears, peaches and prunes; terms easy; $100 per acre.

40 acres of choice alfalfa land, half in alfalfa; small orchard, house, chicken corrals, barn; close to school; think! only $4000.

10 acres near Artesia, nice corn or alfalfa land, cheap, $800.

120 feet on 27th; fine houses on each side; one of our bargains.

120 feet on W. Adams st. near St. James park; only $50 per foot.

200x165 along by Mrs. Fremont's new house on Hoover and 27th sts; a fine place for a good residence.

We also have some fine lots left in the Harper tract (near Adams st.) which we will sell if you will agree to put up a good house; go out and see the tract and we know you will buy no other place, for the improvements are all first-class.
MILLER & HERRIOTT, 114 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—

$150 per acre, 20 acres orange land with water, Ontario.

$200 per acre, 10 acres of orange land with water near Monrovia.

$120 per acre, No. 1 orange land with water, South Redlands.

$200 per acre, 10 acres on West Washington street.

$7 per acre, fruit lands in Fresno county, Cal.

LEE A. McCONNELL,
OTTO BRODTBECK,
21 113 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT FAIRmont; extra soil, level and water on same section, and 20 acres, 1½ miles of Long Beach; new house of 6 large rooms; porch on 3 sides; 1.5-foot well and irrigating water, stable, shed, corn crib, hog corral, chicken house; wire and posts for fencing place, 500 winter apples and pears, onions and potatoes between orchard; 12 acres of alfalfa; 4 acres in onion, party beets between; crop goes with the place; and also 20 acres planted to corn, pumpkins and barley, leased, goes also; $3300; ½ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. 9 ROGERS BLOCK, near Courthouse.

FOR SALE—NOTHING **$5000** ever offered before for the money; amongst walnut and orange groves of Rivera; 10 miles of the city, 1 mile of Rivera; 14 acres of rich sandy loam, with abundance of pure water for irrigation; 450 Navel oranges, 50 of the Velencia late oranges, 23 fine Seedling oranges, 2 fine lemons, 1 acre in assorted fruits, 6 acres in softshell walnuts, 1 acre in alfalfa; good barn small house; this must be taken quick if secured at $5000. See DAVIS & GRIDER, No. 112½ S. Broadway. 21

FOR SALE—

20 acres choicest orange land in best portion of Azusa Valley; 150 bearing trees, abundance of water; 2 miles from Azusa; $175 per acre for few days only; $2000 cash, balance long time.

A bearing orange grove 8 miles from city, which paid last year 25 per cent. on the price asked—$6500.

Bearing orange orchard at Azusa; will pay 30 per cent. on money asked—$25,000.
W. H. NEISWENDER,
21 213 W. First st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, SET MOSTLY to Washington Navels, bearing, house and barn; a bargain; $5000.

32-acre fruit ranch; 12 acres oranges, 12 acres deciduous fruit, good buildings; $10,000.

10-acre tracts fine orange land at Pasadena, abundant water, fine location, $250 per acre.

A large 8 room house at Pasadena, centrally located near depot; large lot, plenty of fruit; only $2600.
WOOD & CHURCH,
12 E. Colorado st., Pasadena; 227 W. First st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; ONE 4-room house, 1 store, stock of groceries and notions, 2 lots, 74x124, all kinds of flowers and fruit; very healthy location, especially for all pulmonary or lung troubles; good trade, and good reasons for selling; net profits from store and postoffice, $50 per month; also 5 acres of No. 1 land, short distance from store. For further particulars apply to NOLAN & SMITH, No. 228 W. Second st., or to OWNER, Postmaster of La Crescenta.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES OF THE best orange land in San Gabriel Valley; 30 shares of water go with it; just across the road from the well-known Baldridge orange grove, and within ¼ of mile of Judge Reddick's $15,000 house, nearly completed; or will set it out and care for 3 years for party; terms ½ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, 8 per cent. 123 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT CORNER in the beautiful town of Alhambra; over 16 acres, all in bearing fruit, trees 14 years old; 10 acres of oranges, remainder deciduous; large 12-room house, barn and carriage house; making a delightful home, producing a handsome income, and promising a great speculation for the purchaser; price $16,000; easy terms. MORRISON & CHANSLOR, 159 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES 1 **$4500** mile of Rivera; nothing ever offered before in this rich section for the money; 5 acres in walnuts, bearing; balance oranges and other choice fruits; beautiful cottage, hard finished; windmill and tank, water right, farming tools, chickens, etc. DAVIS & GRIDER, 112½ S. Broadway. 21

FOR SALE—A NICE 10-ACRE HOME place near Los Angeles; land highly improved and mostly planted in Navel oranges and French prunes, all in heavy bearing condition; good buildings; income $3600; long time if desired. KINGERY & NEIDIG, 128 W. Second.

FOR SALE—A 20-ACRE PEACH ORchard, 3 and 4-year-old bearing trees; good well of water, windmill and pump; cottage of 7 rooms; sanitary plumbing, stable and outbuildings; $10,000. For particulars call at JUDEN, N. E. cor. Fifth and Broadway.

FOR SALE—33 ACRES VERY CHOICE land for any kind of fruit, vegetables, or alfalfa; abundance of water free for irrigating; this is located inside the city limits and can be bought if taken at once for $250 per acre. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 23

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRUIT AND grain ranch; well located, good buildings, and orchard, near railroad; it can be had for ½ of its value for the next few days; also a good house and lot, very cheap, by A. L. AUSTIN, 213 W. First st., L. A.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE 10 ACRES in Long Beach, in a high state of cultivation; 3 acres of grapes and 4 acres of orchard, and house of 5 rooms. Inquire of DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS, 137 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—$650; $300 CASH. **$650** will buy 4 acres of land in the Glick tract, adjoining city limits, all fenced; cost the owner $800; greatest snap in the market. G. W. CONNELL, 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—$5000 WILL BUY 18 acres, highly improved; 7-room, 2-story house; water for irrigation; 2½ miles from Plaza; great bargain. Particulars, CHAPEL & VICKREY, 110½ S. Broadway. 21

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR REdondo Beach; good land; terms easy; $1000. 40 acres 4 miles from Ontario, a bargain, only $1500. MILLER & HERRIOTT,
23 114 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—463 ACRES LEVEL FRUIT land in the Santa Ana Valley; fine, sightly location; water free; terms to suit. F. D. LEONARD, owner, P. O. box 362, Santa Ana, Orange Co., Cal.

FOR SALE—½ MILE FROM NORwalk depot, a fine farm, fenced and improved; flowing artesian well; see and you will buy. W. G. C., ADMINISTRATOR, 7 and 8 Jones Block.

FOR SALE—$100 PER ACRE, BEST orange land, near foothills; plenty of water. See L. M. BROWN, at 213 W. First st, agent Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT FAIRMONT; good soil; 20 acres highly improved, with good house; 1½ miles of Long Beach. 9 ROGERS BLOCK, near Courthouse.

120 ACRES OF GOVERNMENT land, with living water, near Pomona. Apply to H. W. DUNCAN, attorney at law, 315 New High st., room 32. 22

FOR SALE—20 ACRES FINE FRUIT land with water, $100 per acre; ½ cash, balance long time, low interest. POINDEXTER & LIST, 125 W. Second.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF sold at once, 10-acre ranch well improved, desirable location. Address O, box 15, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—AZUSA, 10 ACRES, first-class orange land, old water right, greatest bargain out, $1500. OWNER, 315 West Sixth. 21

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED ranch; bearing oranges, apricots, peaches, etc; $210 per acre. 110 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT FRUIT land, with water; and houses and lots, cheap. J. A. CHITTENDEN, South Pasadena.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE RANCH in Vernon, in bearing fruit; house, barn, etc; $1600. R. D. COATES, 228 W. First st. 21

FOR SALE—A FEW SPECIAL BARgains in orange land with water. J. C. OLIVER, 101 N. Broadway. 21

For Sale—City Property.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE WEST End Terrace Tract, near Westlake Park, at $250 to $800 each; terms easy. POHLHAUS & SMITH, 126½ N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 5-ROOM cottage, with lawn, flowers, fruit, cement walks, etc., on installments. OWNER, 332-3 4 S. Spring st. 21

FOR SALE—$2250; 70x150 FT., CLEAN side Grand ave. near Adams st.; lot well fruited. BRYAN & KELSEY, 117 N. Spring st.

For Sale.

For Sale—City Property.

FOR SALE—

Business lot on First st., Boyle Heights, $1500.
Lot on First st. west of Soto st., $800.

5 acres on Central-ave. car line, good 7-room, 2-story house, barn, windmill, tank, fruit, alfalfa, etc., nice hedge, on clean side of street, $5000.

40 acres 1½ miles from Orange; house 1½-story, 8 rooms, bath, pantry, etc., hard finish; large barn, corral, 16 acres old orange trees, 4 acres walnuts, old trees, 3 acres walnuts years old last spring, 4 acres assorted fruits in full bearing, 4 acres prunes and apricots in full bearing, 4 acres vineyard 1 and 2 years old, gum trees enough for wood; price $15,000.

20 acres at Fullerton; 5 acres walnuts 2 years old, 10 acres 1 year old last spring; best of walnut land; $2650.

25 acres 2 miles east of Ontario; house 4 rooms, hard finish, barn, etc.; 5 acres vineyard, produced $500 last year; 5 acres Washington Navel orange trees, 1 year old last spring; 10 acres olive trees, 3 years old last spring; 5 acres gum trees, 3 years old last spring; all fenced with rabbit fence; 15 shares of water; water piped to the place; price $6000, would exchange all but $2000.

20 acres 2 miles east of Ontario; 17 acres Washington Navel and Mediterranean Sweet orange trees; buds are 2 years old; 3 acres in white figs; the figs produced $1000 last year; 20 shares of water; water piped to the place; rabbit fence; price $8000; would exchange all but $2500.

20 acres fine land 1 mile from the wharf at Redondo, $2.00.

20 acres ¾ mile from the beach on California st., at Long Beach, $3000.

House of 6 rooms, lot 50x151, nice lawn, on clean side of street, near Pearl st., north of 11th st., $2600; easy terms.

20 acres near Fullerton; about 2 acres of apricot, peach, apple and pear trees in bearing; about 7 acres walnuts in bearing, 21 walnut trees not in bearing, 15 orange trees in bearing, 145 Washington Navel orange trees 2 years old last spring; 1000 orange trees in nursery; house 2 rooms, granery, stable, cistern; 17 shares of water; best of soil; price $6000.
A. J. MEAD,
21 238 W. First st., room 5.

FOR SALE—

$2.50—70x150, clean side Grand ave., near Adams st; lot well fruited. This is an unparalleled bargain.

$1900—50x155, west side Flower st., near Pico; cheap and desirable.

$3250—50x150, Adams st, adjoining St. James Park; finest lot out in the city.

$8 00—100x165, Adams st near Figueroa; finest location in city for mansion.

$25,000—71 feet fronting on Los Angeles st., near First st., in the cream of the city; best buy in the city.

$25,000—The handsomest residence on Figueroa st.; completely furnished; no such bargain ever offered on the street; call at office or particulars.

$16,000—An elegant residence on Adams st., in the midst of the swim.

$2000—5-room cottage on Main st., near 30th; very cheap.

$25 0—No 621 W. 30th st; call on premises and examine.

$10,5 0—7½ acres all 5 to 15 year old orange trees; fine income; adjoining city limits.

$16,500—10 acres about ½ mile from city limits; finely improved and paying 20 per cent on price asked.
BRYAN & KELSEY.
117 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—

$350, lot 2½ blocks west 11th and Pearl.
$650, lot 400 feet from Grand avenue cable on 28th st.
$1100, lot on 16th st., near Figueroa st.
$2500, choice corner lot on West Adams, 104x135, cement walks and orange trees.
$3000, lot corner 17th and Grand ave.
$1500, corner lot 17th street west of Figueroa.
$650 lot 50x150 Angeleno Heights, fine view, street graded.
LEE A. McCONNELL,
OTTO BRODTBECK,
21 113 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—

Lot in City Center, $450.
House Tenth and Pearl, $1200.
Lot on Main and 23d and cash for house.
Lodging house, Temple and Broadway, $600.
9-room, 2-story, Fifth and Regent, $2500.
Nursery ranch, house 5 rooms, 10,000 orange stock, for house and lot.
House and lot for Des Moines property.
R. D. COATES & CO., 228 W. First.

FOR SALE—

$2500—6-room cottage on Bunker Hill avenue, lot fronting on Second street.
$3600—12-room house on Angeleno Heights.
$36 0—6-room cottage on Grand-avenue Cable.
$3 00—2-story, 7-room house on 5th, near Grand avenue.
LEE A. McCONNELL,
OTTO BRODTBECK,
21 113 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$2600; $1100 **$2600** cash, the balance in 1 and 2 years, at 7 per cent. net; a beautiful modern 7-room cottage in the southwest part of the city; lawn and flowers, good stable and large lot; close to car line; the best bargain offered in the city. See DAVIS & GRIDER, 112½ S. Broadway. 21

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN; 16½ acres; lovely ranch inside city; mostly in full-bearing fruit, oranges, lemons, peaches, apricots, apples and pears; about 2 acres in bearing guavas; small house, splendid well, windmill, tank, etc; best of soil; will make over 100 nice city lots. W. H. GRIFFIN, 213 W. First st.

FOR SALE—$2500; AN ELEGANT 8-room two-story house, close to Figueroa and Washington sts; completely surrounded by fine homes; 20 feet from car line; lot 50x150; lawn and flowers; property is new, first-class and modern in every particular and absolutely cost $5000. G. W. CONNELL, 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A 7-ROOM **$2500** house; lawn, flowers, hedge; 4 minutes' walk from Spring st.; 200 feet from electric car; double frontage on Hope st. and Bunker Hill ave., between First and Second sts.; unparalleled bargain; terms very easy.
18 BRADSHAW BROS., 119 N. Spring.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM residence on large and highly improved lot on clean side of street and only 1 block from Grand-ave. cable line; price only $1250; worth at a low estimate $2500; this is decidedly the cheapest property in the city. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 23

FOR SALE—A LOVELY **$1750** home near Adams st; 5-room house, well, windmill; lot 100x185; 40 magnificent orange trees, 20 assorted fruit; income from trees last year, $100; cheapest place in Los Angeles. BRADSHAW BROS., 119 N. Spring.

FOR SALE—I AM INSTRUCTED TO sell some extra cheap lots on W. 12th st., near Sentous, and on Girard st. near the gum grove; also 5 lots at a bargain on Alvarado near Pico, and 6 lots on the Maillard tract at less than ½ their value. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First st. 21

FOR SALE—$790 CASH **$790** will buy the handsomest lot in the Park Villa tract, east front, 50x125, close to Washington st.; cost $1000; take it quick or you lose it. G. W. CONNELL, 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—$300; LOT IN **$300** Dimmick tract; cheap at $600. Lot on Grand ave., clean side, $1550. Lot near Grand ave., $650.
G. W. CONNELL, 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES RAILWAY frontage, only about 5 blocks from the Courthouse; this will be sold at a great sacrifice, for reasons best known to the seller. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 23

FOR SALE—$600; $300 CASH **$600** will buy 4-room hard finish house, 1 acre of land; 100 fruit and other trees; cheap at $1200; 1 mile from cable. G. W. CONNELL, 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BONNIE **$2900** Brae, Westlake park; fine new 8-room house and bath, just built, near cable road.
BRADSHAW BROS., 119 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—61x193 ON MAIN ST., north of Third st., at $450 a front foot; this is the greatest bargain ever offered in this city; don't miss it. F. A. HUTCHINSON, 213 W. First st.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY 3 LOTS in the Sisters of Charity tract, within 200 feet of Pico and close to Pearl.
21 G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First st.

FOR SALE—A 7-ROOM **$6000** house with 5 acres grounds, near corner Adams and Vermont ave.; will be worth $25,000 in 5 years.
BRADSHAW BROS., 119 N. Spring.

FOR SALE—DO NOT FAIL TO SEE our extensive list of city property before you buy. J. C. OLIVER, 101 N. Broadway. 21

For Sale—Live Stock.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY BREAKING up housekeeping wishes to sell a splendid Jersey cow, gentle mare, phaeton and harness, 150 choice brown Leghorn chickens, and all or part of the furniture of a 10-room home. JNO. F. HUMPHREYS & SON, 109 S. Broadway. 22

FOR SALE—THE BEST MATCHED carriage team in Southern California; both single drivers, color black, stand 16 hands, 3 in. high; one of them thoroughly safe for a lady to drive. CALIFORNIA STABLES, 573 N. Main st. DR. COWPER.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, $125 BUYS A good sound, stylish 4-year-old driving horse; first-class traveler; city broke; lady can drive anywhere; a beauty. N. W. COR. DALY and VALLEJO STS., two blocks off Downey avenue. 25

FOR SALE—GENTLE, FRESH FAMily cows; grade Jersey or Holstein, from $35 up; monthly payments, at NILES'S FINE STOCK RANCH, E. Washington st. cor. Maple ave; cows for rent; pure bred Holstein or Jersey bulls.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRIVING horse, young, sound and gentle, with half-buggy cart and harness complete, for $120; or horse alone, $90. GEO. D. BETTS, 108 S. Main. 22

FOR SALE—1 CARLOAD MATCHED Cleveland bay carriage horses: also single drivers and 1 span of Shetland ponies and 1 span of mules, at FASHION STABLES, 219 E. First st.

FOR SALE—1100-LB. WORK HORSE, bocky bull; also 2 fine fresh cows, 1 Jersey and 1 Durham; large flow of milk; at a sacrifice. 266 E. 30TH ST., near Main. 22

FOR SALE—10 HEAD OF THORoughbred Holstein bulls, cheap. BONITA MEADOWS, Washington st. J. E. DURKEE, Ardmour Hotel.

For Sale.

For Sale—Live Stock.

FOR SALE—$75; HORSE, BUGGY and harness, or horse separate, at 1333 WRIGHT ST., 3 blocks west of Figueroa st. 21

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE for a light surrey or phaeton, a fresh milch cow. Apply at 1142 W. 18TH ST., cor. Bush. 23

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR PIANO, a handsome, stylish, model family horse. E. W. JONES, 1200 W. Seventh st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 12 HENS AND 50 chickens, all healthy. Inquire of T. C. NARAMORE, Wilson Block. 22

FOR SALE—A LOT OF INCUBATOR chicks, very healthy; one week old; $1 per dozen. 321 W. 16TH ST. 22

FOR SALE—A FINE REGISTERED Jersey bull; would trade for buggy. 125 W. SECOND.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO; sell cheap for cash. Call at 601 TEMPLE ST. 25

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HALF JERSEY cow; good flow of rich milk. 636 WALL ST. 23

FOR SALE—2 GOOD MILCH COWS. COLEGROVE P. O., Cahuenga Valley.

For Sale—Houses.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, nicely decorated; high ceilings, splendid basement; graded street, nice location, Angeleno Heights, near to cable; great sacrifice on the cost; will sell for $2400. W. H. GRIFFIN, 213 W. First st. 21

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM house, all modern conveniences, situated in Monrovia, White Oak ave.; will be sold for ½ its value. Particulars of CHAPEL & VICKREY, 110½ S. Broadway, or 41½ S. SPRING, room 5. 22

FOR SALE—CHEAP; HOUSES TO BE moved, from 7 rooms down to 1, from $35 to $800; also second-hand lumber; long floor joists, blanks, scantling. NARAMORE, Wilson Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, THE "WILD Wave" Cottage at Long Beach; a 4-roomed house, neatly furnished, on ocean front, price $1.50. Address R. H. FINNEY, Pasadena. 23

FOR SALE—4 ROOM COTTAGE, LOT 40x120, in East Los Angeles, only $325; $50 cash, balance $5 per month. Address OWNER, O. R., 223 E. Fifth st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COTTAGE of 7 rooms, stable, cement walk, on graded street, ½ block from cable line. Address W., TIMES OFFICE 21

FOR SALE—$15 PER MONTH; 5-ROOM cottage. 110 S. BROADWAY.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW BEDroom sets, in oak, ash and antique finish, at less than second-hand sets are selling for. See them at the WAREHOUSE, 422-424 S. Main st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; $900; THE NEW sloop keel yacht "Violet," from San Diego, anchored at San Pedro, Cal. Call on or write to LEE A. McCONNELL, 113 S. Broadway. 21

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR land or live stock, 40-inch Buffalo Pitts separater, 20 horsepower Enright engine, in good order. Apply to OWNER, 426 S. Main st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, ONE steam well-boring rig in prime order. Inquire W. H. TONKIN, superintendent of Union Iron Works, Los Angeles. 23

FOR SALE—PIANO; HALLET, DAvis & Co.'s square grand; $175; first-class instrument; cost $450. Address O, box 52, TIMES OFFICE. 21

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION ON PREMises, 311 S. Grand ave., June 24 at 10 a.m.; contents 12-room dwelling. M. E. McAFFEE, Auctioneer. 23

FOR SALE—BICYCLE; SPLENDID English $150 safety; price $75; approval allowed. NORMAN, 329 Golden Gate ave. San Francisco. 29

FOR SALE—CATALINA; COMPLETE boarding house outfit in tents; mostly new; price $150. Address MR. ACHRES, 417 S. Hill st.

FOR SALE—WAGONS, CARRIAGES and buggies at low prices, to make room for new goods. 128 SAN PEDRO ST.

FOR SALE—CHICKERING GRAND piano; a great bargain. $.50. 327 W. FIFTH ST., bet. Broadway and Hill. 24

FOR SALE—700 FINE ORANGE trees and 300 Eureka lemons. PARK NURSERY CO., Pasadena, Cal.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PETALUMA hay press, complete. Address JENNISON & GREENING, Downey, Cal. 25

FOR SALE—FURNITURE; WILL EXchange sewing machine for horse. 228 EAST 12TH ST. 23

FOR SALE—A CARPET MACHINE. Address O, box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 20

FOR SALE—FINE SQUARE PIANO, at 211 FRANKLIN ST. $178 cash.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS top-buggy. 916 S. BROADWAY. 28

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT PIANO, $160. 327 W. FIFTH ST. 24

Rooms and Board.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—UNDER NEW management; John Brennan, proprietor; N. Main st.; everything first-class; entire house carpeted with velvet, moquette and body brussels, and furnished in best style; beds unequalled; 25 rooms with private bath and closets. Rates: With board, $1.50 per day and upward; single rooms, 50 cents and upward. Special rates to theatrical people and regular boarders.

ST. ANGELO HOTEL, GRAND AVE. and Temple st.; new; the finest family hotel in Southern California; fine view, broad porches, plenty of sun; five minutes from Courthouse; car every five minutes; best caterer in the city; rooms and board reasonable.

HOTEL LINCOLN, CORNER OF SECond and Hill sts.; the largest and best family hotel in the city; elegantly furnished throughout; all modern improvements; strictly first class. THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

ROOM AND BOARD AT THE LOCKE 243 S. Broadway, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen. 30

HOTEL AMMIDON, GRAND AVE. and 20th st. Summer rates.

Unclassified.

NOTICE TO LADIES: LADIES' HATS and bonnets reshaped in any style desired; ostrich plumes dyed a brilliant black, at the LOS ANGELES STRAW WORKS, No. 124 W. Third st., between Main and Spring.

NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE eczema, scrofula and piles; warranted to cure in a few days; never fails; send stamp for circular. P. O. BOX 394, Riverside, Cal.

PARTNERSHIPS NEGOTIATED; BUSiness bought and sold; financial undertakings conducted. CITY BUSINESS AGENCY, room 15, 218 N. Main.

LESSONS — PREPARING LADIES and gentlemen for the stage, by the actress, LOTTIE BEAUMONT, 635 Flower st.

200 LOADS FINE LOAM FOR THE hauling of it. Apply at once on east side BROADWAY near Seventh st. 22

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COMMERCIAL WORK.

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FOR EXCHANGE—

$2500—20 acres improved, San Fernando Valley.
$4000—20 acres improved, near Fullerton.
$10,000—40 acres improved, near Orange.
$6000—5 acres improved, Pico st.
$33,000—30 acres improved, near Anaheim.
$9000—35 acres improved, near Fullerton.
$25,000—800 acres improved, Santa Clara Co.
$12,000—480 acres improved, Tulare Co.
$8000—27 acres improved, Napa Co.
$40,0 0—100 acres improved, San Gabriel.
$50,000—80 acres improved, near Pomona.
$100,000—10,000 acres improved, San Diego Co.
GOWEN, EBERLE & CO.,
Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 121 N. Spring. 21

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR EASTERN property.

$1000—10 acres level land, San Fernando Valley.

$2000—40 acres level land, 16 miles from Los Angeles.

$2500—10 acres choice fruit land in the city of Orange, 30 miles from Los Angeles.

$3000—30 acres grape and orange land, San Bernardino Co.

$4,000—40 acres choice level sandy loam soil, near town and S. P. and Santa Fe depots, 18 miles from Los Angeles.
GOWEN, EBERLE & CO.,
21 121 N. Spring st.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE 6 ROOMS, bath, etc.; 30 old orange trees; lot on Ninth st., east of Alameda st., to exchange for improved acreage on or near car line, not more than 10 miles from the city.

10 acres good orange land at Redlands to exchange for a lot even or would exchange for house and lot and pay difference.

40 acres in Lankershim ranch; will exchange for Eastern property with small difference.
A. J. MEAD,
21 238 W. First st., room 5.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best stock ranges in Arizona; will carry 6000 stock; located 40 miles south of Santa Fe R. R., at Hackberry, with fine water rights, corrals, etc; 1400 cattle and calves, branded; all fine American cattle and registered bulls; 75 American mares and colts; fine registered Kentucky stud, cost $1500, 2 years old; this is one of the best opportunities for stockmen in a lifetime; will exchange for any good property to the amount of $5000, some cash and balance time; or very cheap for all cash; will pay the real estate man who furnishes us with customer, $200 commission. Call on or address CARR & COOK, 228 W. First st. 28

FOR EXCHANGE—

$4800, 80 acres fruit land, 10 miles from city (clear) and $2000 cash for Los Angeles property (or will assume.)

$6000 house 18 rooms on Hope near Fifth st., and $1000 cash for house and lot in western part of city or land.

$14,000 orange grove in bearing in Pomona, (clear,) for fine residence in Los Angeles.
LEE A. McCONNELL,
OTTO BRODTBECK,
21 113 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE for 5 acres, in Glendale or vicinity of city, with water; 11½ acres about 18 miles from city; lovely location, water right; about 5 acres in full-bearing Muscat grapes, about 1 acre in white Adriatic figs; all very heavy crops; all 5 years old; nice settlement; hotel, store, church, etc.; 4 miles from depot; daily mail; object, to be close to city for business. Address O, box 56, TIMES OFFICE. 21

FOR SALE—OR EXchange, orange grove of **$12,500** 37½ acres, in good locality and in 1 hour of the city; 25 acres in Navel and other oranges, 10 acres in apricots, prunes, and good house and barn, good well, windmill and tank, cypress hedge; this is a rare chance, seldom offered for exchange; worth today $15,000. See DAVIS & GRIDER, No. 112½ S. Broadway. 21

FOR EXCHANGE—LOOK AT THIS! Business property yielding now $115 per month—when all rented will yield $160—reasonable cash value, $16,500; will take adjoining values as guide; owner ill and must leave city; wants productive ranch home in exchange; any reasonable offer considered, but don't wait. W. R. BURKE, 155 N. Spring st. 22

FOR EXCHANGE—IF THE READER has a 5 or 6 room cottage in southern part of the city, west of Main and south of Pico, which he wants to exchange for acreage and cash, or if incumbered will assume incumbrance for value and pay difference in acreage and cash. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 Broadway. 23

FOR EXCHANGE—WELL IMPROVED 15-acre orchard in a thriving settlement near city; finely located; house 5 rooms, windmill; excellent soil; will exchange for improved or unimproved city property. Address O, box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR EXCHANGE—1000 ACRES FARMing land in Missouri, about 100 miles from St. Louis, clear of incumbrance; will exchange for any good property in California and assume a reasonable incumbrance if necessary. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR 15 ACRES unimproved land with or without water, near Los Angeles for a nice home place in Pomona; cash difference will be paid. Send particulars to Box 149, PHOENIX, Arizona.

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN A large house, close in, for vacant lots or acreage; also equity in 25 acres, near city and school, for vacant lots. MILLER & HERRIOTT.
27 114 N. Spring st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$16,000; LARGE, well-assorted stock of new hardware, for any good property; unimproved lands preferred. POINDEXTER & LIST, 125 W. 2d st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL 11-room residence, modern style; close in, near electric road; for Colorado or Ohio property. Address I. A. PAXTON, 1519 S. Hill st. 23

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 400 stands bees, top boxes ready for making extracted honey. Address MRS. C. E. SHATTUCK, Garvanza, Los Angeles Co., Cal. 26

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, SPRING wagons and harness, honey extractor, a 4½-octave melodeon, 400 gal. tank, bicycles, tools, etc. 401 S. BROADWAY. 22

FOR EXCHANGE—A HOMESTEAD 160 acres in exchange for a good lot and house; no objection to assuming incumbrance. F. H. PIEPER & CO. 23

FOR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL residence in Des Moines, Iowa, in exchange for Los Angeles city home. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 Broadway. 22

FOR EXCHANGE—LANDS IN KANsas, Nebraska and South Dakota, for house and lot or lots in Los Angeles; will put in cash. 806 W. SIXTH ST. 22

FOR EXCHANGE—100 FEET FRONTage on Main st.; will take in exchange good acreage in this county. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 21

FOR EXCHANGE—LOT BETWEEN Main and Grand, north of Adams, and cash, for house and lot. ROBT. D. COATES & CO., 228 W. First.

FOR EXCHANGE—4 VALUABLE pieces of property in the city to trade for city or country property. JOHN H. COXE, 214 S. Broadway. 25

FOR EXCHANGE—3-ROOM HOUSE and lot, bearing fruit, in Los Angeles; to exchange for piano. R. D. COATES & CO., 228 W. First.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence and large lot on Figueroa for an orange grove. J. C. OLIVER, 101 N. Broadway. 21

FOR EXCHANGE—ORGAN FOR A second-hand buggy or light spring wagon. 328 S. SPRING ST. 21

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 5 ACRES in Glendale for house and lot. O, box 64, TIMES OFFICE. 23

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT for upright piano. Address O, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—ORGAN FOR A good horse or surrey. 216 S. BROADWAY

Money to Loan.

POINDEXTER & LIST, BROKERS, 125 W. Second, loan any sum desired, on good property, at reasonable rates; farm loans a specialty. If you wish to lend or borrow, call on us.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON city and country property; low interest. GEO. D. BETTS, with Edw. D. Silent & Co., 108 S. Main st., Opera House Block.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN AT LOWest rates of interest.
—WM. MEAD & CO.,—
209 S. Broadway.

IF YOU WANT MONEY WITHOUT delay, no commission, at prevailing rates, see SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 148 S. Main st.

MONEY LOANED BY T. C. NARAMORE, Wilson Block, for 9 per cent in city and 8 per cent. in country. I pay the taxes.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE at lowest rates. MORTIMER & HARRIS, Attorneys at Law, 78 Temple Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit; low rates on desirable property. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit; small loans a specialty. F. J. GILLMORE, 111 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city or country property. A. E. POMEROY, 105 S Broadway.

G. S. ROBINSON LOANS AT 8 PER cent, city and country property. 169 N. SPRING.

W. R. BURKE, NOTARY PUBLIC, 155 N. Spring st., loans money 6 to 8 per cent.

Unclassified.

THE PARISIAN STEAM DYE WORKS has removed from its former location to 274 S. MAIN ST., four doors below the old stand.

PASTURE—GOOD PASTURE FOR horses and cattle, on Vermont ave., near western limits of city; fine feed and plenty water. Apply JOHN W. MITCHELL, S. W. cor. First and Broadway.

SAN DIEGO BOOMING AGAIN—Invest now, but remember that good counsel will insure a profit and save more than it costs. Address HOSMER P. McKOON, 1055 Fifth st, San Diego, Cal.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Meeting of the General Committee Last Evening.

THE LITERARY PROGRAMME

Report of the Committee Presented—Several New Features Suggested—Premiums or Decorations—Appointments.

The general committee of the Fourth of July Association met at headquarters on Second street last night at 8 o'clock with Mayor Hazard in the chair and Secretary Cherry present.

There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm was displayed. The Committee on Literary Exercises reported as follows:

"The Committee on Literary and Musical Exercises beg leave to report that we have had several well-attended meetings, and as a result of those meetings we have selected Hon. Stephen M. White to act as president of the day, Dr. J. S. Thomson as orator, Rev. Dr. R. S. Cantine as chaplain, Rev. Dr. Haskins to pronounce the benediction. The committee have advertised through the press for a competition for the successful poem to be read at the exercises. Messrs. Ayres, Mosher and Shaw were appointed a special committee to examine the poems and make the selection. The poem selected shall be the poem to be read and the writer of it to be the poet of the day and read his own poem. Albert Hawthorne was selected to sing the "Star Spangled Banner." S. G. Millard was selected to read the Declaration of Independence. B. M. Marble was appointed a committee of one to arrange for a lady to sing "The Red, White and Blue," to report when arrangements have been effected. The secretary was instructed to have printed 250 invitations to distinguished guests to sit upon the platform. The Chief of Police was requested to detail twelve officers at the pavilion to preserve order. Henry Schwannecke was appointed head usher, with power to appoint as many assistants as necessary. The secretary was instructed to have appropriate badges printed for the ushers. Only ladies and their escorts are to be allowed seats in the first gallery. The secretary was ordered to procure a piano and pianist or other suitable music for the singers. Motion amended to ask Music Committee to substitute an orchestra in place of band during exercises.

"This being only a partial report, we will ask for further time to complete the programme, etc., when we will file our full and final report.

"Very respectfully,

"E. KNIGHT, Chairman."

The Mayor stated that he has seen Prof. Brenner, and the Professor has consented to get up a band of school children who will be properly trained in singing, etc.

The donation of a check for $100 was received from Hon. L. L. Bradbury.

The Decoration Committee was authorized to arrange proper prizes for the best decorated business block and the best decorated residence on the line of march.

The Grand Marshal was not present and the Committee on Music had to ask for further time. They were given till Wednesday evening, when the Grand Marshal will be present and will know how many bands he needs.

The Finance Committee was requested to call on the Council Monday and ask for an appropriation.

On motion of Capt. Barrett it was decided to secure a dozen barrels and have ice-water along the line of march, under the supervision of the Relief Corps, the Ladies' Annex and the W. C. T. U.

After some further discussion the committee adjourned till Wednesday evening.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Preparing for the Reception Tomorrow Evening.

Everybody about the Chamber of Commerce was busy, yesterday, rearranging tables, moving exhibits and changing decorations, preparing for tomorrow evening's reception. The center space in the exhibit hall will be filled with seats, and the space just in front of the stage occupied by the orchestra.

The courthouse is nearly completed with as many different varieties of fruits, grains and nuts as there are windows—for decorations. Although not as gorgeous as when trimmed with citrus fruit, it presents a very imposing and attractive appearance.

Fresh exhibits will be sent in tomorrow to replenish the tables.

Ventura sends word that she has shipped fifteen cases for her display.

Among the exhibits sent in yesterday was a specimen of canary grass sent in by Jacob Reynerson. From appearances, the grass could be raised on this Coast at a profit, as the heads were well filled with canary seed, and Mr. Rynerson says the grass makes very nutritious food for cattle.

"That jar of cherries you display there from Acton has been the means of increasing the land office receipts some $4000. Parties are taking up all the tillable land in that vicinity, and I say again that jar of cherries is partially the cause," so says a man who knows whereof he speaks. Another evidence that it pays to display your products in the Chamber of Commerce exhibit rooms. Every district in the county should keep a table in the hall well filled. Yesterday five persons asked for exhibits from Azusa and not a bean did the chamber have to show them.

Mr. Fosdick of Orange county visited the chamber yesterday, and reported selling a $6000 ranch to an orange carnival convert; he also has a sale under way of some $12,000 to another party that visited the carnival.

The Reception Committee met yesterday afternoon, and appointdd the following vice-presidents for tomorrow evening: S. W. Luitweiler, Jas. Cuzner, J. M. C. Marble, David Burbank, J. C. Lynch, Andrew Muller, A. G. Bartlett, Col. H. G. Otis, J. D. Bicknell, Andrew Glassell, Chas. Silent, D. H. Worthington, W. H. Bonsall, D. W. Field, P. Beaudry.

Persons having flowers or evergreens they wish to donate to the chamber can send them in early Monday morning, or send word where they can be had and the wagon will call for them.

The ladies of the annex are requested to be on hand tomorrow morning to assist in decorating.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Sylvester V. Rohr, a native of Iowa, 22 years of age, to Minnie E. Bartlett, a native of this State, 20 years of age; both residents of this city.

J. C. Timmons, a native of Missouri, 28 years of age, to Etta Nurmsley, a native of Iowa, 24 years of age; both residents of this city.

Emmanuel Abert, a native of France, 28 years of age, to Louise Pontous, a native of France, 22 years of age; both residents of this city.

Herr Aamold's Concert.

Herr Aamold's second concert was given last night at Simpson Auditorium, and was not so numerously attended as it deserved. A Norwegian resident of Los Angeles, who was an intimate friend of Ole Bull for twenty years, and who is himself a performer on the violin, expresses the opinion that Mr. Aamold is little behind that great performer. Should Mr. Aamold again play here he will doubtless attract a larger audience.

The Ontario Record says that three years ago a lady by the name of Mrs. P. M. Dyar, cut a cactus on which was a humming bird's nest and placed it on a shelf. Recently it put out a shoot several inches in length. The vitality of the plant is certainly remarkable.

A rancher at Glendora is rolling his onion field to kill the tops and stop their growth, so that the bulbs will fill out and mature. It is an experiment, and ranchers must judge for themselves whether there is anything in it.—[Pomona Progress.

There will be a light crop in the Southern States, but as the crop is nearly all dried, it will not materially affect the market for green fruits.

A SCENE OF HORROR.

The Frightful Death of James Taylor.

LITERALLY ROASTED ALIVE

In the Presence of a Large Crowd, Who Were Unable to Render Any Assistance to the Unfortunate Man.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Friday night James Taylor, who resides on Rosedale avenue, just below the University, with his brother Peter and their mother, met with a most frightful death when their house was burned to the ground, a brief mention of which appeared in THE TIMES columns yesterday morning.

Coroner Weldon held an inquest on the remains yesterday morning and brought out the following facts:

The family had their evening meal at 5 o'clock and retired quite early, at they are in the habit of doing, but Mrs. Taylor became nervous, for some reason, and got up. She walked out in the back yard, and after looking around the stable she returned to the house, and as she passed the kitchen she noticed a light, and on opening the door she found the whole room in a blaze. She rushed upstairs and found both sons sound asleep. Peter aroused at once and after dressing himself he assisted his brother, who seemed to be dazed. The alarm had been given and the neighbors began to arrive, but as the house was built of a light, dry material it burned so rapidly that the flames had reached the second story before anything could be done in the way of removing the furniture.

But this time Mrs. Taylor and Peter discovered to their terror that James was so rattled that they could do nothing with him. He absolutely refused to leave the house and seemed to have suddenly become a raving maniac. The mother took him by one arm and Peter the other and attempted to drag him down stairs, but his strength was so great that they could not budge him from the spot where he stood.

The flames were rapidly cutting off their way of escape, and as Mrs. Taylor was determined to get her unfortunate son out of the burning building, Peter picked her up in his arms and plunged down the burning stairway. He was only just in time, for had they remained a few seconds longer, no power under the sun could have saved them. Just as Peter's foot reached the last step the whole thing came down with a crash and the unfortunate James was left on the second floor as if suspended over an immense furnace.

As soon as Peter had deposited his fainting mother in a place of safety he rushed back in a vain belief that he might yet save his brother, but he was too late, and he could do nothing but stand among his neighbors and watch one of the most frightful sights that man was ever called upon to witness.

The crowd stood within a few yards of the burning building, and every motion of the miserable James was as plain to their view as if it had been broad daylight and he performing on an immense suspended platform for their benefit. The walls of the upper story had fallen away, leaving the floor naked with the exception of the furniture and the maniac, who rushed from one spot to another in a most frantic manner.

The flames and smoke surrounded him on all sides and there was no escape, even had he desired to leave the place, which he did not wish to do, or he would have jumped through the flames to the ground below, as some of the horrified spectators called to him to do so.

The floor became hotter and hotter, and the poor unfortunate, whose feet were beginning to blister, danced around in a most sickening manner, at the same time giving out the most heart-rending cries and groans. His calls were anything but human, and sent a thrill through the breasts of the spell-bound people.

The women hid their faces when they saw that the last moment was coming, and the men shuddered and threw out their arms in a hopeless way.

This terrible scene lasted but a few seconds, but it seemed hours to the small audience, and just before the floor caved in the imprisoned one's clothing took fire, and in his wild efforts to tear the burning cloth from his person his contortions were simply horrible. He kept on his feet to the last and seemed to have the strength and vitality of forty men, for until the red-hot floor sank into the burning mass below he did not cease his struggles and his terrible cries could be heard almost a mile.

When the floor fell he went headlong into the white-heat of the basement, and after a few convulsive struggles all was still.

At this moment the little audience seemed to realize for the first time that they were not in a horrible nightmare and a general rush was made to the now demolished building in a vain effort to recover the body.

During the terrible scene all that could possibly be done was tried to keep the distracted mother from witnessing the sufferings of her burning son. She was carried from the spot in a fainting condition by kind friends and yesterday she was resting as easy as could be expected under the circumstances.

The neighbors succeeded in saving a few pieces of furniture, but they could do but little, as there was hardly any water, and even had the engines reached the fire, the house could not have been saved.

The house, which was a two-story cottage, was insured for $800, and the furniture for $200.

The father, who is a mining man, was not at home. He is up in the mountains, but will probably return tomorrow.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Members of the County Board of Education—Routine Business.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the matter of the petition for the Ft. Tejon road was set for hearing on the 30th inst.

On motion of Supervisor Hubbard, it was ordered that the Sheriff be allowed $5 per week for the board and keeping of each person detained at the County Jail as a witness.

On motion of Supervisor Hubbard, James A. Foshay of Monrovia was unanimously elected as a member of the County Board of Education, and F. A. Molyneaux of Pomona was duly elected to a similar office on motion of Supervisor Forrester.

The resignation of George Isbell, constable of Los Nietos township, was accepted on motion of Supervisor Davis.

An invitation from the Fourth of July committee, asking the board to participate, was accepted on motion of Supervisor Forrester, and the clerk was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the same.

The special committee appointed to inspect the furniture for the new Courthouse having reported favorably on that already delivered, amounting to $15,844.72, a demand was ordered drawn in favor of the Los Angeles Furniture Company for $10,000, being 75 per cent of the value, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

STRUCK OIL.

Promising Developments in the Suburbs of Los Angeles.

Some months ago several gentlemen who believed that they saw as good oil indications in the hills southwest of this city as were to be found anywhere, set out to sink a well and find out to a certainty what was under the surface. They selected a spot in the Mansfield place, about six miles from the Plaza, and near the La Brea ranch. In the immediate vicinity of the place where their operations were carried on there are several so-called tar springs in which the liquid asphalt, a residuum of petroleum, oozes to the surface and spreads out in a black gummy pool. There are also outcroppings of solidified brea near by.

The services of Mr. Thomas, an experienced oil man, were secured to sink the well, and a good practical outfit was soon on the ground and doing satisfactory work. At a depth of twenty feet from the surface a brea bed was struck, which continued in solid mass for 100 feet. Twenty feet below the bottom of the brea deposit oil was struck, but it was found to be too heavy for profitable development and was piped off.

The well is now down to a depth of 809 feet, and is pronounced a success by the borer. At a test made in pumping by horse power a short time ago, Mr. Thomas concluded that it is equal to a production of forty barrels a day. The product is a fine lubricating oil, and is said to be worth $4 a barrel. The well is full to the very brim, and runs over a little, about four barrels escaping in a day and running down a creek near by, which it has painted in gaudy colors for miles.

There is also a discharge of gas, which may possibly serve to run the pumping works.

Having demonstrated that their experiment was a success, the projectors organized a company for further business. It is known as the California Oil and Gas Development Company, and was incorporated last month. The officers are: J. L. Van Avery, president; Stephen Jackson, vice-president; Greve S. Bartholomew, secretary; Dr. A. E. Reed, treasurer.

The company, besides holding the Mansfield place (twenty acres) under lease, also has the Rimpau ranch adjoining (535 acres,) and the Ballerino place. It also owns forty acres of oil lands near the Sunset Mill, Harper Cañon, Ventura county. It has made no developments yet in Ventura county.

The first well being now completed and ready for its pump, the boring outfit is to be moved to a neighboring hill on the Rimpau ranch, where a second well is to be sunk. At the same time the company is sinking a four-foot shaft on the Ballerino place with the promise of striking a bed of crystallized brea or a ledge of coal, which Mr. Ballerino uncovered in digging a well many years ago.

The company was capitalized at $100,000 and about $40,000 has thus far been subscribed and paid in. There is no difficulty in disposing of the stock now at full face value. Even the workmen employed at the mill, of their own choice, are taking half their pay in stock.

Other available oil land adjacent to the Mansfield place has been gobbled up by a well-known oil operator of the Sespe, who resides in this city.

The probability is that if the first well turns out forty barrels of petroleum per day, as anticipated, or even one-half or one-quarter of that quantity, there will be some rapid developments in that section during the next six months.

It is an important matter for Los Angeles, and points to the building up of a great and profitable industry. The immense body of the underlying brea bed, 100 feet in thickness, would argue that the asphalt has been oozing up for an untold time and that there must have been an immense reservoir to draw from. There may be a good many fortunes still remaining in the reservoir.

Some excitement may be looked for, and every available acre of oil land in the district will probably be leased or bonded before long.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE PROPOSED OUTFALL.

The Engineer Says the Cost Will not Exceed $350,000—Meeting of the Finance Committee—Building Permits.

City Engineer Dockweiler has about completed his plans and estimates for the proposed outfall sewer, on which he has been engaged for some weeks past. A very thorough survey has been made of several routes, and a large amount of useful information has been got in available shape.

Yesterday afternoon an informal conference was held by the Councilmen in the Engineer's office, when Mr. Dockweiler explained his plans at some length. The proposed route has not yet been made public, for the reason that the right-of-way has not been secured, but it is claimed that every drop of the water will be utilized, and nothing will be allowed to go to waste.

Mr. Dockweiler declined to give out any figures in detail in advance of his formal report to the Council, which will probably be presented Monday. In round numbers, however, he stated that the cost would be about $350,000—at least, that it would not exceed that amount, and might fall considerably below it. When it is considered that the highest figure named by the Eaton board, for the river route to Long Beach, was $1,035,800, and the lowest, for what is called the Baldwin route, was $696,775, Mr. Dockweiler's estimate of $350,000 looks very reasonable.

There is a great deal of detail work yet to be done, but the main points will probably be given tomorrow, and the matter will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee of the Council met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon and, after auditing the usual demands and transacting other routine business, adopted the following recommendations to be submitted to the Council tomorrow:

In the matter of the petition from George Steckel et al., asking that the license be taken off photographers, we recommend that the petition be filed.

In the matter of the petition from M. Harman, the City Assessor has certified to this committee that the property described in tax sale certificate No. 387⅔, 1889-90, is a double of 20 blc, 754 a double of 113 B, 792 a double of 240 S, and that the taxes have been paid respectively upon the properties described in each of said certificates. We therefore recommend that upon the presentation of a proper demand drawn upon the tax fund of 1889-90, the following amounts be returned to petitioners to wit: Certificate No. 387⅔, $3.39; certificate No. 754, $2.48; certificate No. 792, $5.70, and that the City Clerk be instructed to mark cancelled and redeemed of record said tax sale certificates, all for the fiscal year 1889-90.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The Superintendent of Buildings last week issued seventeen permits, amounting to $66,400, as follows:

Pierre Larronde, on North Spring street, opposite Franklin, brick block, $24,000.

W. K. Windheim, Thirtieth street, between Main and Figueroa, frame building, $3250.

Christian Church Society, East Los Angeles, North Workman street, $3500.

H. W. Frank, corner Figueroa and Seventeenth streets, frame dwelling, $8400.

Joseph Gilbert, Broadway near Seventh, brick stable, $2300.

Terminal Railway Company, station, First and Myers streets, $6000.

Thomas B. Clark, 528 West Seventeenth street, frame dwelling, $2500.

J. D. Hooker, Twenty-fourth street, between Main and Grand avenue, frame dwelling, $2600.

William Smith, 219 East First street, brick addition to stable, $250.

Santos Botiller, Maple avenue, frame dwelling, $150.

E. Thayer, Goodwin Tract, frame dwelling, $1000.

E. H. Barmore, 1002 West Eleventh street, addition to frame dwelling, $350.

Pacific Truck Company, Alpine street, between Yale and Cleveland, frame stable, $150.

Joseph Tilley, corner Hewitt and Third streets, store, $550.

J. H. Alderson, 1807 Hope street, stable, $350.

F. de Ibarrondo, northwest corner Eighth street and Maple avenue, store, $250.

SHE TOOK POISON.

A Chinese Woman Ends Her Life by an Over dose of Morphine.

Two years ago Tong Yow's Chinese husband went to China on a visit, and for some reason he failed to return, although Mrs. Yow had the utmost confidence in him, and up to a few days ago she firmly believed he would return. But she finally became satisfied that he had deserted her, and early yesterday morning she took opium enough to kill a horse, and informed her brother that she did not care to live any longer. The alarm was given at once, and half a dozen doctors and others went to work to bring her around. They worked hard all day, but to no purpose, and late last night Coroner Weldon was notified. The woman was dead when the Coroner reached Chinatown, but the doctors were still at work, and they did not give up even after the woman had been removed to the morgue. An inquest will be held this morning.

THE SCHOOLS.

Commencement Exercises to be Held this Week.

INTERESTING PROGRAMMES

At Occidental University, the High School, Chaffey College and the University of California.

The commencement exercises at Occidental University will occur next Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. in the college hall, when an interesting programme will be rendered.

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by the president in Immanuel Presbyterian Church today at 11 a. m. The annual address will be given by Rev. J. L. Adams of San Francisco in the First Presbyterian Church next Tuesday evening.

CHAFFEY COLLEGE.

The annual exercises of this branch of the University of Southern California, will commence tomorrow at Ontario, where the college is located. All the exercises will take place in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. George W. Willett, A.M., pastor of the first Congregational Church at Redlands. On Thursday evening will occur the contest for Dyar and Woodruff prizes, participated in by the middle and junior classes, and on Friday evening the class of five will deliver their orations and receive their diplomas. The address will be given by Rev. W. S. Matthew, A. M., D. D., vice-president of the University, and the Kyle male quartette of Pasadena will furnish the music. The graduates are: Misses Grace Cecelia Morgan, Hannah Adella Tucker and Messrs. Nicholas Abraham Cavanagh, Edward Charles Harwood and Walter Malins Rose.

LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL.

The High-school commencement will take place at the Los Angeles Theater next Wednesday evening. Tickets, with reserved seats, may be had without cost on application at the box office on Monday, June 22, at 10 o'clock and thereafter.

No person will be allowed to take more than two tickets. Seats will not be reserved after 8:15 o'clock commencement evening.

COMMENCEMENT AT BERKELEY.

Invitations have been received to the commencement exercises at Berkeley State University which occurs next Wednesday morning at 10:30. The preliminary exercises began last Friday with a reception to the graduating class by Prof. Kellogg. Yesterday was class day, and there were literary exercises in Strawberry Cañon, promenade concert in the Harmon Gymnasium, reunion of the class of '89, and banquet of the class of '91. Today at 3:30 p.m., the baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Prof. T. R. Bacon, in the Congregational Church. Tomorrow at 10 a.m. there will be meetings of the faculty of letters and of science, and at 7:30 p.m. the concert of the University Glee Club in Assembly Hall. On Tuesday at 6:30 a.m. the literary and scientific societies of the university will start on an excursion to Mt. Tamalpais; at 1:30 p.m. there will be a meeting of the board of regents of the University of California, and at 7:30 p.m. the annual meeting of the Philosophical Union of the University of California will occur in Assembly Hall. On Wednesday the commencement exercises in the Harmon Gymnasium will occupy the forenoon, and at 1:30 p.m. the University lunch for the alumni will be served in North Hall. At 4 p.m. there will be a business meeting of the alumni in Assembly Hall, and the festivities will conclude Wednesday evening with an alumni banquet at the California Hotel, San Francisco.

NORMAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The assembly-room of the Normal school was filled with an audience of ladies and gentlemen last evening when, shortly after 8:30 o'clock, the programme opened with an overture by the orchestra, Mrs. Larrabee playing the piano accompaniment. The platform was occupied by Miss Foy, the president-elect, and Spurgeon Riley, president.

Just previous to the opening of the entertainment programmes were passed through the audience, each one a souvenir to be preserved as a memento. In the left-hand corner of the cover was a tiny photograph of the preceptress, Miss Hawks, and below was a line of song or a scrap of verse appropriate to the occasion. This act of courtesy to the preceptress was an entire surprise to the lady herself, and as a token of esteem on the part of the alumni toward their alma mater was a graceful testimonial.

The first address of the evening was that of Spurgeon Riley, the retiring president. He spoke affectionately of the close, family relationship sustained between pupils and teachers, and, referring to the success of fellow students, said that never before at any one time had there been so many normal graduates employed in the schools. There are more than sixty teaching in the city schools and double that number in the county, and 200 more in adjoining counties—all graduates of the Los Angeles Normal school. He referred to the necessity of systematic reading on the part of the teacher, and advocated some course, similar to the Chautauqua or some other literary circle, and inaugurate at these social reunions a review or synopsis of the subjects gone over. At the conclusion of his fifteen-minute speech he introduced his successor, Miss Foy, who, in accepting the honorable office of president of the Normal Alumni Association with its 350 members, made a graceful little speech.

A 'cello solo, played by Mr. Bierlich in his usual masterly manner, with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Larrabee, was followed by a recitation, "The Old Actor's Story"—a dramatic, tragical thing, graphically told by Miss Cora Foy.

Miss Mollie Adella Brown won an immediate, enthusiastic and persistent recall in her vocal solo, "The Spanish Gypsy." The fair singer was never in better voice and never looked more sweet and girlish than when she stood before the delighted audience in her gown of white lace over China silk, the only touch of color the half-opened roses in her corsage. He second selection was as pleasing as the first.

Hon. Stephen M. White, president of the board of trustees, was then introduced and spoke in his fluent, eloquent fashion. Mr. White is a born orator and for minutes held the close attention of his listeners. He referred to this age as the golden one in point of educational advantages. "There is no profession," said he, "in which there is more real desire to excel, more unselfish desire to do good than in the fraternity now before me. Our legislators recognize this and when they attempt to economize they seldom touch the schools; their motto seeming to be to let the schools alone and cut off somewhere else."

He paid a high compliment to Prof. More and the other instructors in the school, expressing on behalf of the trustees the utmost satisfaction with the efficient work being done. He mentioned in warm terms of commendation the retiring teacher of chemistry, Miss Cooley, who is called east and has resigned her position to accept one in New York. Her successor, Miss Emily J. Hamilton, is a graduate of the Los Angeles Normal school and afterward of Berkeley. In referring to this, Mr. White said: "We are proud of the fact that the Normal school of Los Angeles can produce a teacher fit to teach in the Normal school."

After another 'cello solo the audience dispersed to the rooms on the lower floor where refreshments were served and the remainder of the evening was passed in social intercourse.

The commencement exercises will occur next Thursday at 2 p. m. in the Grand Operahouse, when diplomas will be conferred on fifty graduates and four post-graduates.

LOS ANGELES COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Los Angeles College alumni was held at the college building last Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. About twenty members assembled to welcome the new class of '91. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Miss McNab; vice-president, Miss Henderson; treasurer, Miss Lena Willey; recording secretary, Miss Zella Jones; corresponding secretary, Miss Slusher. Committee on entertainment consisted of Misses Embody, Jones, Kinney. The members were favored with choice selections from Misses Willey and Henderson. It was decided to hold an extra meeting of the alumni the first Friday in October for social amusement. No further business appearing the alumni adjourned, and were handsomely entertained by Prof. and Mrs. Hanna.

BIG ENTERPRISE.

Organization of an Electric Light and Power Company.

Friday, June 19, the San Antonio Electric Light and Power Company was formed. The incorporators are Nathan W. Blanchard, Thomas R. Bard, W. S. Chamberlain, A. W. Burt and C. G. Baldwin. The directors for the first year are Thomas R. Bard, Huenemé; N. W. Blanchard, Santa Paula; John D. Hooker, Los Angeles; J. A. Dole, Pomona; M. B. Campbell, Claremont; A. W. Burt, Redondo; C. G. Baldwin, Claremont.

The preliminary steps will be taken as promptly as possible, and it is hoped that the entire plant will be completed before January 1. It will include a tunnel and iron pipe carying 3000 inches of water with a fall of 309 feet. Water wheels and electric generators will be put in at a point about four miles from the mouth of San Antonio Cañon at the point known as Hog's Back. This is thirteen miles from Pomona. The power will be conveyed over a heavy copper wire to Pomona, where it will run various dynamos for arc light, incandescent lights and motors for various manufacturing purposes. There is a degree of boldness in developing so large a power with the small demand at present, but enterprises are talked of which will utilize from two to four thousand horse power, and the company has therefore secured other options for the purpose of largely increasing its power should there be a call for it.

Several of the gentlemen on this directory are well known as able men in every sense, and the company seems to be starting out with good prospects. The stock actually subscribed at date of organization was only $26,900, but much more is in sight as soon as preliminary steps have been satisfactorily taken.

The company will expect every encouragement from Pomona and vicinity, and a committee is now at work securing rights-of-way and franchises. Nothing but liberal treatment will prevent the development of this splendid water-power now going to waste in San Antonio Cañon.

A FINE MONUMENT.

To Commemorate the Name of Thomas S. Ruddock.

What is probably the most tasteful and elegant monument in Southern California has just been erected at Rosedale Cemetery, in commemoration of Thomas S. Ruddock. Mr. Ruddock died very suddenly and unexpectedly about eighteen months ago. He was taken sick on his return from Azusa, where he had been superintending some farm operations, and in the carriage between the depot and his home he expired.

The monument just erected, of which a sketch is here given, was cut at Berry, Vt. It is of Berry granite, with red beach columns. The statue surmounting it is from Westerly, (R. I.) granite. It represents Memory strewing flowers. The entire height of the monument is 26 feet, and the figure is 7 feet 2 inches in height. The weight of the monument is 61,000 pounds. The style of the base and pedestal is what monument makers call the cottage-gothic order.

The family name, Ruddock, is the only inscription on the monument. Special inscriptions are placed on handsome markers, set at the head of each grave. The monument was furnished by A. E. Masserly of this city.

THE CROPS.

Weekly Weather Bulletin of the Signal Service.

Following is the weekly weather crop bulletin of Southern California for the week ending June 19:

Los Angeles, Cal., (George E. Franklin.)—The weather was generally clear and sunshiny during the past week; the highest temperature being 89°, lowest 49°.

Hueneme, (S. L. Mack.)—Beans were slightly injured by high winds on the 15th, 14th and 15th instst.

Lompoc, (C. B. Hughston.)—The past week has been a peculiar one, with very cool weather, and heavy winds on Tuesday, which was the first fair day in the past twelve days.

Pomona College, Claremont, (Prof. Frederick Starr,)—The week has been dry and warm, the highest temperature was 93°. Fruit is doing well. Apricots are appearing in market. Peach trees in some orchards are suffering from a blight or an insect attack.

Anaheim (Max Nebelung.)—The weather during the past week was very beneficial to early fruits and the corn crop. Highest temperature 90°. Weather partly cloudy on the 19th.

Tustin (E. D. Buss.)—The weather has been favorable for growing crops, fruit and harvesting. A large crop of potatoes of an extra quality is now ripening and heavy shipments are going forward to eastern markets.

National City (Arthur H. Wood.)—None of our fruit is ripe yet, but we are shipping potatoes east.

GEORGE E. FRANKLIN,
Observer in charge.

Cost of the Public Schools.

LOS ANGELES, June 20.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] There is danger in retrenchment as well as unreasonableness in too free a use of public moneys, and this is especially true when our public schools are at stake.

The cost of superintending Los Angeles city schools for the past year reads about as follows:

Superintendent at $225 per month, $2700 per year; deputy superintendent at $150 per month, $1800 per year; clerk to superintendent at $50 per month, $600; ten supervising principals, who do not teach, at $1350 per month, $12,150 per year of nine months; total, $17,250.

The great majority of evidence throughout the United States is in favor of principals that teach and superintend. By doing that in this city a saving of $7000 a year can be made and still give the principals their present remuneration. Teaching is a profession, and only professional teachers should be employed, and the pay should be for professional work, not to compensate merely for day labor. It is the declaration of all modern educators that writing, drawing and music are three of the leading elements of an education and should have a prominent position in our school system.

A. W. PLUMMER.

THE COURTS.

The Summer Vacation of the Judges.

WILL TAKE A SIX WEEKS' REST

Divorces Granted by Judges Smith and Wade—The Wheat Case—Ex-Rev. Fleming Admitted to Bail—Chinese Murderer.

The six judges of the Superior Court held a consultation in the chambers of Hon. Walter Van Dyke yesterday morning on the subject of vacation petitioned for by the members of the local bar, and it was finally agreed that the trial calendar for July should be called in Department One on July 6 and 7, and that a vacation should be declared from July 13 to August 24, inclusive, by which time it is expected that the courtrooms in the new Courthouse will be ready for occupancy.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

O. B. Allen was granted a decree of divorce from his wife, Mrs. Jane H. Allen, by Judge Smith yesterday, on the ground of desertion. The defendant was not represented, and allowed the case to go by default.

Judge Wade granted a decree of divorce H. E. Galvin from his wife Mrs. M. Galvin, yesterday on the ground of desertion, the defendant having allowed the case to go by default.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Laura E. Wheat against Frank W. Wheat came up for trial yesterday before Judge McKinley, and was heard with closed doors. The grounds of Mrs. Wheat's suit were habitual drunkenness, cruelty and failure to provide; all of which the defendant denied. The Court, however, at the close of the testimony, continued the case until Thursday next, for further hearing.

Court Notes.

In Department Two yesterday, Judge Clark heard the testimony of the plaintiff in the case of J. Wolfskill vs. F. C. Garbutt, a suit to foreclose a mortgage, and the defendant having allowed the matter to go by default, a decree was ordered as prayed for.

In Department One yesterday, T. J. Carran, Esq., appeared before Judge Smith with several friends of Samuel J. Fleming, and filed a bond in the sum of $3000, pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the appeal in his case; whereupon the Court ordered the defendant released from custody. The bondsmen who qualified as Fleming's surities were W. B. Baker, $2500; J. Mullally, $2000; G. J. Binder, $1000; and G. Bradshaw, $500.

On motion of the District Attorney an information was filed in Department One yesterday morning against Tung See Yuen, charging him with having on April 20 last, murdered his partner, Wong Fong Deck, at their vegetable garden at La Cañada. It is understood that the prosecution has discovered some new evidence since the District Attorney moved to dismiss the case a week ago; which if admitted will tend to convict the defendant.

In Department Four yesterday morning, the case of M. Goff against M. McDonald et al., a suit to foreclose a mortgage for $423.17 came up for hearing before Judge Van Dyke. The defendant having allowed the case to go by default, the Court, at the close of plaintiff's testimony, granted a decree as prayed for.

New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk, yesterday, were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Eliza Adelaide Cox vs. Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company; suit to obtain a preliminary injunction restraining defendant from constructing its road along Ocean Park avenue at Long Beach in front of plaintiff's property.

Ed Schiffelin vs. R. C. Gulrado; confession of judgment in the sum of $7536, without action.

Granite Bank of Monrovia vs. A. H. Johnson; suit to recover the sum of $2096 alleged to be due on a promissory note.

The Foresters.

G. A. McElfresh, High Chief Ranger of California of the Independent Order of Foresters, instituted a subordinate court at South Riverside on last Thursday night with twenty-nine charter members, also a court at Orange on Tuesday night with twenty-two charter members.

The I. O. F. is having a very large increase of membership in this State. The late C. L. Palmer, editor of the Riverside Press, who died on the 10th inst., was a prominent member of the order, being high chaplain of California.

(FOUNDED DEC. 4, 1881.)

The Los Angeles Times.

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, : : : : TIMES BUILDING

N. E. Corner of First and Broadway.

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THE TIMES PRINTS THE CITY ORDINANCES, ETC.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

We publish this morning the first installment of Jules Verne's latest story, "The Californians," a graphic recital of American entererise and daring.

This story is published simultaneously with its serial issue in Paris, and months before its book appearance anywhere. The scenes are laid in the western States and off the California coast. It is a work of exceptional merit, which cannot fail to arouse the deep interest of readers of THE TIMES.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

"JAYHAWKER," the well-known writer whose incisive pen has often contributed to the pleasure of TIMES readers, has an interesting article in this issue under the head of "Topics of the Times."

A DISPATCH from Iquique announces that a revolt has taken place among President Balmaceda's troops at Coquimbo. Eight hundred men are said to be marching to join the ranks of the insurgents.

AN old man was fined $5 in San Francisco for warning people to flee from the wrath to come. Should Christ appear tomorrow on the streets of one of our large cities, he would be promptly arrested as a vagrant.

A DISPATCH from New York announces that Rudyard Kipling has arrived there "incognito." This shows that the literary market is looking up. In former times writers traveled very much incognito, whether they would or not.

WE shall soon have a call for protectection on American fire insurance companies. They say they cannot compete with the Britishers. It won't affect us much here on the Pacific Coast, as rates cannot go considerably higher unless our property is confiscated.

THE silver question is again to the front, as, on July 1, it will be discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury whether silver coinage shall continue or not. A great many suggestions have been offered to the Secretary on this point, indicating a sentiment against suspending silver coinage, and it is within range of probability that coinage will continue after July 1, for a while at least.

THE engineer and conductor of the gravel train which caused the fatal accident at Port Costa, have both testified with tears in their eyes, that they are responsible, yet this does not settle it. The people will hold the company responsible for the loss of life, for, with automatic switches and double tracks it would not have occurred. Without these requisites of safety such "accidents" may again occur at any time.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, ex-president of the Union Pacific, has written a letter to E. H. Wells, the Alaskan explorer, concerning the latter's published scheme for building a railway to Alaska, saying: "When I was last in the Dominion, and also in Alaska, it seemed to me not impossible that the time might come when a railroad would be needed, and would be remunerative, from Winnipeg, northwesterly, into the mining country of Alaska."

IT really looks as if the insurgents are gaining ground in Chile, although it is hard to gather the truth from the numerous conflicting reports which are afloat. A correspondent of the New York Sun, at San José, Costa Rica, writes:

I was talking this morning with some gentlemen returned recently from Chile, and was surprised at the feeling they displayed against Balmaceda. One of them went so far as to say that he thought Balmaceda was not in his right mind. He says he only wonders how the Chileans, supposedly an enlightened and progressive people, have put up with it as long as they have. Balmaceda, he says, seems to have had his head completely turned from the day of his inauguration. He further said that he should be much surprised if Balmaceda escaped from the country alive. The revolutionists include the very best of the Chilean population.

THE City Engineer will tomorrow make a report to the Council, with plans and estimates for an outfall sewer, the cost of which, it is said, will be about $350,000. The gentlemen who are engaged in arranging for an outfall sewer to the ocean should remember that such a system has been twice passed upon by the voters and twice defeated. It will need a very plain and convincing statement of urgent necessity for an ocean outfall, together with great economy of construction to reconcile the voters to such an enterprise at the present time, when retrenchment is the order of the day, especially as citizens now understand very well that in all enterprising communities the utilization of sewage on the land is the rule and has proved a success.

LUXURIOUS LIVING.

The tendency of the present age is toward luxurious living. In the most extravagant period of Roman power, when marble troughs were constructed for horses, and the horses of the Emperor were shod with gold, money was not spent more freely than it is in these modern days by the wealthy classes of democratic America. The palaces of Rome were not more splendid in their furnishings, the golden vessels in which their bouquets were served were not more elegant or costly than are often now found in the palatial homes of many of our millionaires today.

American simplicity in the homes of the rich is a thing of past generations. The American has learned to spend money lavishly. His Roman chariot is a palace car, fuller of luxury and devices for comfort than was ever dreamed of by Roman conqueror or imperialist. From ocean to ocean he can travel in it with every want supplied and every appliance for his ease provided.

Luxury was never before so much a science as it is today. Human invention has been called upon in every direction to supply the most extravagant desires and to satisfy the most extended demands. Money will purchase everything that can be desired—except happiness. It is a power in governmental affairs, both of the State and Nation. It is insinuating, and seductive, and bold. Corrupt political alliances spring from it. It is the lever which has raised many a man in this Republic to places of trust and honor, which, without it, would have been filled by better men.

It is to be questioned if the man of extraordinary wealth is, on the average, as content or as useful as the man who has but a simple competency. That man is best content whose mind is most actively employed upon something that is worthy of it. We are so constituted that mere money-getting does not afford us the highest pleasure. Neither is it the ordinary tendency of great wealth to make men philanthropists or public benefactors. A little honest toil is good for us all.

The tendency of the times toward extravagance and the inordinate ambition for wealth and luxury are by no means hopeful signs for the future generations of the Republic. Human nature is the same in all ages the world over. Luxury always has tended, and always will tend, toward demoralization. There never was a republic born in its lap, and there never will be.

THE HORTICULTURAL BUREAU.

During the past few days the fight over the chieftaincy of the of the World's Fair bureau of horticulture has been growing decidedly interesting. A Chicago dispatch to the Chronicle, dated the 18 h, says:

Col. Davis' introduction to the committee was decidedly breezy. He told the members, after reviewing the cases of Walter Maxwell and Gen. Chipman, that he had not been putting men up just to have them knocked down. "What we want," he said, "is a chief for that department, and we want him right away."

Some protest against Forsyth came in while Col. Davis was talking. A. T. Hatch, a member of the California State commission, dropped around to tell the committee that Mr. Forsyth would not suit the people of California half so well as Gen. Chipman. He also was breezy. One man said he was impudent.

Director-General Davis became very much in earnest before the meeting closed, and gave the members to understand that if they failed to confirm Mr. Forsyth he would not make another attempt to find a chief, but would annex the horticultural department to that of agriculture.

We learn more of the particulars of Hatch's assault upon Forsyth from the Fresno Republican, which publishes the following dispatch from Davis:

CHICAGO, June 18.

Col. William Forsyth, Fresno: You are appointed chief of bureau and confirmed unanimously by board of control of National Commission; the matter coming before subordinate committee of local board, to whom the appointment was then referred for consideration. The charge was made by Hatch of California that you were an improper person for such a position, urging that you formerly kept an assignation house at the Geyser Hotel. GEORGE A. DAVIS, Director-general.

To this astonishing piece of information, Mr. Forsyth replied vigorously as follows:

FRESNO, Cal., June 18.

Director-General George A. Davis, World's Fair Commissioner.—I thank you and the National board of control for unanimously appointing me chief of the bureau of horticulture. The infamous charge made by Hatch is absurd on its face as it reflects upon the honor of the best class of people of California, who with their families, year after year visited the Geyser springs. Personally I denounce Mr. Hatch as a contemptible liar and scoundrel.

W. FORSYTH.

ANOTHER VALUABLE TREE.

Fresh varieties of valuable trees and shrubs are constantly being introduced into California, and, as a rule, they do well—better in many cases than in the countries whence they came. There seems scarcely any limit to the variety of vegetation that will flourish in this State.

An earnest attempt is now being made to domesticate the camphor tree in the United States. It is a very ornamental plant and has been used to some extent as a shade tree. Interest in the growing of camphor trees has recently been stimulated by the great increase in the price of gum camphor, caused by the quantities of the article which have been used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, and also by the increasing demand from makers of celluloid goods both in this country and in Europe.

For nearly thirty years seeds of the camphor tree have been distributed by our Department of Agriculture. The trees thus distributed are grown from the plants being raised in the nurseries of the department. According to the Scientific American the camphor tree flourishes in perfection in some of the Southern States, especially along the Gulf coasts. It grows rapidly from the seed, and the Department of Agriculture has frequently received seeds from this source which, when sown in a garden, as a common garden pea is sown, rapidly vegetate and form plants from eighteen inches to two feet in height the first season. While the camphor tree flourishes best in warm climates, it will stand 20° of frost without being injured, and any locality where the thermometer does not show lower than 20° F. is fitted for the growth of the plant. A large number of trees were raised by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1877 from seed sent from South Carolina, where trees are growing. Plants obtained from this seed were sent into the Southern States, mainly as ornamental or shade trees. It was found that it answered well as a shade tree, especially in Florida, though not much was expected of it in the way of producing camphor as a commercial product.

The Department of Agriculture will have a large supply of camphor trees ready for distribution next spring, inquiries having been received from many localities regarding the domestication of the tree in this country.

Camphor trees have done well in California. A camphor tree in Yuba county, in fourteen years, reached a height of fifty feet. One recommendation of the tree for ornament alone is its exemption from insect parasites, which, especially in the coast regions, trouble all indigenous evergreens and materially stunt their growth.

SIDE STROKES.

A Philadelphia woman had grafted into her arm a portion of a dog's nerve to replace a section of nerve lost by a previous surgical operation. It is safe to say that a woman with the nerve of a dog will be able to overcome the natural antipathy of her sex for a mouse.

* *

If it is true that Sir William Gordon Cumming contemplates writing a book, is will be apparent that much sympathy has been wasted upon him.

* *

A Chicago paper prints a picture and description of what it calls "a tall ladies' building." As it is to be twelve stories high it will doubtless accommodate the tallest ladies in Chicago.

* *

San Diego, having experimented much in a horticultural way, is now trying to propagate an iron plant.

* *

Now a petrified woman has been discovered near Fresno. She is probably the wife of the petrified man who or which is now touring California.

* *

Chauncey Depew says that Omaha is to be the center of the American business empire. Omaha will vote solid for Mr. Depew for President.

* *

They will play baccarat at all the fashionable resorts in America this summer, depend upon it. What the Prince does always goes.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A Mr. Paradise was ordained a priest in New Haven last week by Bishop Williams of the Episcopal Church.

The hegira of clergymen to the old world for summer recreation and rest increases every successive week. Those who are "not going this year" are in need of sympathy.

"No," said the unsophisticated young man when asked to temporarily fill the position of Sunday-school superintendent. "No, you will have to excuse me, I never could amuse children."

The Southern Presbyterian assembly decided before adjourning that it was not proper for women to speak from the pulpit. But the right of the female membership of the church to contribute money to organize aid societies and to work their finger nails off for the support of male preachers and the financial aggrandizement of Zion was not questioned nor abridged.

The official year book of the Church of England, which has just been published, shows that during the past five years the voluntary offerings of the people for church building and restoration have amounted to about $35,000,000. The sum contributed to endowing benefices during the same period reach the amount of $3,250,000. For the building of rectories or parsonage houses, $2,250,000 has been raised, and for burial grounds, $470,000.

The revenues of the missionary societies of the world for 1889 are thus thus computed by Dr. Warneck of Germany: "Eighteen societies in Germany, $750,000; the Danish Missionary Society, $35,000; three societies in Norway, Sweden and Finland, $167,000; eighteen Dutch societies, the French Evangelical Missionary Society, $89,000; twenty-nine societies in Great Britain, $6,125,000, and thirty societies in the United States and Canada, $4,250,000. Total for the Protestant societies of Europe and America, $11,325,000."

POLITICAL POINTS.

The political extremes are represented by the Mugwumps and the Thugwumps.—[Washington Post.

Col. Ingersoll says that "the Alliance party is only the old Greenback party revamped and half-soled."

The Democratic party is under no obligation whatever to Mr. Cleveland; but even if it were, it should not be asked to sacrifice itself for the gratification of his personal ambition.—[Albany Times (Dem.)

The Republican party needs only two things to make its success in 1892 absolutely certain, to wit, the election of Mills to the speakership and the nomination of Cleveland for the Presidency.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Nothing could testify more eloquently to the financial strength and credit of the United States than the proposition to float a 2, 1½ or 1 per cent. bond at par. It is without parallel in the history of nations.—[Albany Journal.

The situation seems to be not that Benjamin Harrison wants the office, but that Benjamin Harrison has been gradually convinced by the press and public of the country that the office cannot really get along without Benjamin Harrison.—[Chicago News.

It is a Republican year, unless the Republicans drive away victory by some monumental act of folly, which does not now seem in the cards. There appears to be no disposition to force a factional candidate on the Republican party. Depew, Starin, Sloan and a number of others would be supported by all the party.—[Buffalo Express.

LITTLE ITEMS.

Scotland is plagued with mice.

A bedtime lunch of lettuce induces sleep.

The rabbit excels all other animals in enduring cold.

The salmon pack on the Columbia river is likely to be light this year.

An incorrigible youngster in New York stole the baby coach from home and sold it for 30 cents.

A southern syndicate is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the old Federal prison in Washington.

The population of the world, according to the recent calculations of M. Vernan, is estimated at 1,400,000,000.

"Kochety" is the name coined by a St. Louis medical paper for the German professor's system of treatment.

Farmers are traveling by the score to Mystic, Ct., to get a look at a grapevine on which a potato vine is growing.

A wild animal, supposed to be a tiger, is prowling around near Lewiston, Ill., disturbing the peace of mind of people thereabouts.

Lightning, striking a dwelling in Belpre, Ind., strange to say, burned the gilt figure of the wall-paper without harming the white ones in the least.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

In the text of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" there are 10,000 words which have never been formally entered and defined in any dictionary.

Twenty-one horses and seven carriages were dispatched from Windsor Castle to Balmoral by special train, for the use of the Queen during Her Majesty's stay in Scotland.

Bears in Norway break down telegraph lines by climbing the poles and sleeping on the cross-trees. Guards are required all along the lines to prevent these depredations.

One-fifth of the 10,000,000 married couples in France have no children. As many more have only one child, and of those who have as many as seven children, the number is only 230,000.

It is a practice of the Navajo Indians to stretch a lariat of horsehair about their tents at night, such a barrier proving entirely effective to keep out snakes, tarantulas and centipedes.

An old apple woman known as "Kitty" has just died in London at the age of 104. She kept a little stand near St. James Hall, where she often sold candy to Lord Nelson and apples to Pitt and Fox.

A member of Parliament named Hunter proposes that the Scotch deer forests should be bought and turned into popular farms and pleasure grounds. The present rental of these areas is about £90,000 a year.

A man named Jones, of Cardiff, Wales, is said to have patented a sewing-machine without shuttle or bobbin. The thread is supplied directly from two ordinary spools, and sews through the assistance of a rotary looper.

The profits of coffee cultivation in Mexico are very large. In the State of Vera Cruz, the berry is produced at a cost of $7 per 100 pounds, and sells for $22 to $23 per 100 pounds, and sometimes even higher. The production has quadrupled since 1881.

CURRENT HUMOR.

"This is a cold snap," said the slangy girl as she partook of the ice cream.—[Washington Post.

The land question in Kansas—"How much is it mortgaged for?"—[New York Recorder.

Seaside landlords are preparing to get your surplus money if it takes all summer.—[Detroit Free Press.

The reason some people "love at first sight" is because they don't know each other then.—[Columbus Post.

The mosquito will soon be whetting his bill for the benefit of those who are looking for summer bored.—[Washington Post.

"A ways aim a little higher than the mark," says a philosopher. What! Kiss a girl on the nose? Never!—[Adrian Daily Times.

Cleanliness may be next to godliness, but the soap advertisement can crowd the religious notice into an obscure corner on the inside page.—[Puck.

Some one once said that he could almost hear the grass grow. We disbelieved him until, while crossing Holmes' field the other day, we distinctly heard it mown.—[Harvard Lampoon.

"I am so awfully busy," sighed the dear girl. "I expect to graduate in June, and I spend one hour every day on my essay and the dressmaker demands the other hours."—[New York Herald.

A politician with a pull addressed this letter to an official at the head of the Police Department: "Dear Sir: My father is too old to work. Can you put him on the force?"—[Philadelphia Record.

She. Is that the rattlesnake? Attendant. Yes, mar'm. How many rattles has he? Fifteen and a button. May I make him rattle? Certainly, mar'm. What must I do? You touch the button and he will do the rest.—[Arkansaw Traveler.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Jay Gould will not take long cruise on the Atalanta this year. So says Son Edwin.

William Waldorf Astor, the head of his family, is the greatest real-estate owner in the world.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is at present in New York, denies that she is going to reside in Richmond.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., will be a guest of Col. and Mrs. Robert Ingersoll for a portion of the summer.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes likes to see a good sparring match, but he never called upon John L. Sullivan even when they were neighbors.

Harriet Cook, who holds the chair of history in Cornell University, is said to be the first woman professor to receive a salary fully equal to that which a male professor would get.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, the distinguished British physician, is a slender and active man of 53. He began life as a clerk in a store, but before he was 30 he had become an authority on diseases of the throat.

Thomas A. Edison is writing his first novel. A telegraph, Atlantic cable, telephone, phonograph, audiphone and kinetograph will figure among the accessories, and the dénouement occurs in a thunder shower.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor has returned from Germany, and will henceforth make her home in this country. Her daughter and son-in-law, Dr. Killani, a German in spite of his name, accompanied her from the other side, and propose to remain here also.

Gen. Wager Swayne of New York, who is the law partner of ex-Judge John F. Dillon, lost a leg while leading a division of Sherman's army in front of Atlanta. This, however, does not prevent the General from being one of the busiest men, socially and professionally, in New York city.

Mrs. James T. Field of Boston, the widow of the publisher, is said to possess one of the largest private literary collections in the world. In the library are quantities of valuable original MSS. and autograph letters, and in the garden at the rear of the house grow trees that were planted by many famous authors and public men.

FOREIGN NOTABLES.

The young King of Spain, who has just completed his 5th year, is beginning to ride on ponies. His activity, willful disposition, and inquisitive curiosity make him a sharp contrast to his more tranquil-minded sisters.

Gen. Wolseley, who is in command of the British forces in Ireland, is 58 years old and probably the best soldier in England. He is a native Irishman and the son of a soldier. He entered the service at 18 as an ensign.

M. Eiffel, the daring civil engineer who conceived the tower in Paris which bears his name, lives up on the Jungfrau, in the Swiss Alps. He has just obtained permission to build a railroad up the mountain to his very dwelling.

Queen Victoria will be the guest of the Count de Paris, at Stowe, during the last week of June. Stowe is the fine old residence of the Duke of Buckingham and of the Chandos family, but it is now tenanted by the Count de Paris.

The Sultan of Turkey is arranging to have a World's Fair at Constantinople, but it will not have much interest as a rival to Chicago unless the commander of the faithful sends his seraglio and the Turkish national debt as pre-paid exhibits.

Frau von Bismarck is a most charming and attentive hostess in her quiet home and looks after the comfort of her guests with almost motherly solicitude. Her husband's devotion to her is most touching, and she is the confidante of all his cares, both private and official.

Henry Labouchere says he hears that the youngest and only unmarried Battenberg, Prince Francis Joseph, who has been staying at Windsor, is desirous of becoming a suitor for Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the younger daughter of Prince and Princess Christian.

The Duke of Sutherland, who is something of a musical enthusiast, has erected a large organ in the grand hall at Stafford House, London. The instrument, which is the largest and most complete of any in private residences in England, is blown by a hydraulic engine, and cost £3000.

Emperor William has not yet reconciled himself to his sister's conversion to the orthodox Greek Church. The German Emperor derives much consolation for his disappointment over his mother's mission to Paris by the absolute fiasco of the French Exhibition in Moscow as a means of promoting a Franco-Russian entente cordiale.

The Germans recently captured by Turkish brigands and released a few days ago, have staid at Dresden. Banker Papa has died in consequence of wounds inflicted by the brigands.

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

The Central European Trade Combine.

It Is an Established Fact, but the Details are Kept Secret.

Kaiser William's Little Speech on Dissolving the Landtag.

Germans Preparing for the World's Fair with True Teuton c Thoroughness—The Coming "Holy Coat" Festival.

By Telegraph to The Times.

BERLIN, June 20.—[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.] The formation of a great central European customs league is an accomplished fact acknowledged by official circles. The exchange of communications between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Switzerland has resulted in the basis of an agreement, which became known here today. Interest in the realization of the most formidable zollerein ever conceived will overtop that in every other public matter when the scheme is generally published. In the meantime official circles alone know that the negotiations have attained a definitely successful stage. The terms upon which the commercial union was agreed upon, are meant to be held secred until after the plenipotentiaries prepare the draft of a treaty. A conference for this purpose has been arranged to meet at Berne, July 20. The league is to be an intimate commercial alliance, in which no one of the contracting powers will be privileged to form a trade treaty with any other outside the union unless it first obtains the assent of the other parties. It is understood here that the government has obtained the consent of the federal states of Germany to a renunciation of the treaty of Frankfort and to accepting whatever grave consequences may arise from the hostility of France to such a cause. The existence of the league will naturally affect the trading relations of the contracting powers with France, England, the United States and every quarter of the globe. How far, in this, independent action will be controlled, depends on the nature of the decisions of the Berne conference.

A SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

The Emperor closed the Landtag today in a characteristic manner. He congratulated himself and the country on getting from the upper and lower houses of the Landtag nearly all that his ministry had demanded. During the course of his speech, His Majesty said: "Although the aims I constantly hold in view have not been wholly attained, I and my people may, nevertheless, derive just satisfaction from the fact that a necessary and valuable system of taxation and the primary conditions and a valuable basis have been agreed upon for the reform in the system of taxation. The primary conditions have been by law determined for the improvement of commune institutions in the rural districts of Prussia."

These references to projects which had been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence. The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be carried out with due regard to old institutions. "This," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy."

Touching upon ecclesiastical affairs, the Emperor said that he noted with pleasure that restitution to the Catholich Church of clerical stipends, stopped during the *kulturkemph* was resulting in an essential advance of the settlement of the differences between church and state, and also in the maintenance of religious peace. He became all the better assured, the more the conviction gained ground, that the claims the church had put forward required to be confined to measures compatible with the duties of the state.

In the concluding passage of his speech, alluding to the foreign situation, His Majesty said: "Considering that the session now about to close will be attended with fruitful results, I and my people may cherish the hope that these results will be turned to good account while we continue to enjoy the blessings of peace, which I have no reason to apprehend will be imperilled, and the preservation of which is the object of my unremitting endeavor."

The Emperor's reference to further demands of the clericals related to the revival of the proposals that the Redemptorists and Jesuits have recognized the status of Germany. Bavaria has asked the Bundesrath to admit the Redemptorists, and the question has been referred to a commission. It is the general belief, however, that the Bundesrath will finally refuse to make a report on the subject.

WORLD'S FAIR ARRANGEMENTS.

Reichsanzeiger (official) states that German commercial and mercantile associations are now actively giving attention to the details of their preparations for taking part in the Chicago World's Fair. As soon as an approximate estimate can be made of the extent of the German industries which will participate, which will probably be about the beginning of autumn, the imperial commissioner will place himself in communication with leading representatives of the industries. The agent of the government will proceed to the United States toward the end of the year.

THE "HOLY COAT."

A great religious festival will open at Treves, August 23, when the rarely-seen "holy coat" will be exhibited in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helena there. The "holy coat" is a relic which has been preserved with the greatest reverence in the Treves Cathedral for many years, and is esteemed as its greatest treasure. It is alleged to be the seamless coat worn by our Savior. It is said to have been discovered by the Empress Helena during her memorable visit to Palestine in the fourth century. After numerous vicissitudes the coat was deposited in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helen, and since the year 1196 has, at exceedingly long intervals, been exhibited to the faithful. Miraculous curative properties are ascribed to the relic. The exhibition of "holy coat" in 1844 is memorable for the reaction which it produced, leading to the secession of the Ronge and German Catholics from the Church of Rome.

AN OLD CLAIM.

A Suit Involving Many Acres in Arizona.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[By the Associated Press.] The Casa Grande Improvement Company of New York is soon to present its petition to the new land court to determine the title to 4,700,000 acres of land in Arizona. It is an old Spanish claim, and the estimated value of the land involved at present is between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000. This petition will probably be the first business to come before the land court, which will soon organize and be in working order. The Casa Grande Improvement Company (limited) of Arizona, which has been organized three or four years, has a capital stock of $1,000,000. In case the Peralta claim is successful the titles of actual settlers will not be disturbed, as United States law protects them.

The Kansas Eight-hour Law.

TOPEKA (Kan.,) June 20.—The controversy over the eight-hour law has been brought to an issue. Attorney-General Ives received a letter this morning from President Martindale of the State Penitentiary board of directors refusing to comply with the law. The letter is in response to one written by the Attorney-General at the request of the Governor demanding that the board of directors see that the law be rigidly enforced. President Martindale says he does not consider that the law applies to the penitentiary. It is probable the Governor will instruct the Attorney-General to institute *quo warranto* proceedings against the board in the Supreme Court.

THE BALL FIELD.

AN ELEVEN-INNING CONTEST AT BOSTON.

The Giants Still Leading for the League Pennant with Chicago Second Closely Followed by Boston.

By Telegraph to The Times.

BOSTON, June 20.—[By the Associated Press.] It took eleven innings to settle the game today, and then the Brooklyns won by lucky batting. Score: Brooklyns, 6; Boston, 5.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Giants lost through inability to bat Gleason. Score: New York, 2; Philadelphia, 4.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—Rain stopped the game after the first half of the fifth inning, with the score 7 to 1 in favor of Chicago.

PITTSBURGH, June 20.—Rhines was an easy mark for the Pittsburghs. Score: Pittsburgh, 13, Cincinnati 8.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Baltimore-Washington game was postponed on account of wet grounds.

COLUMBUS, June 20.—Columbus, 3; St. Louis, 6.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Cincinnati-Louisville game postponed on account of wet grounds.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Athletics, 13; Boston, 12.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

OMAHA, June 20.—Omaha 6; Duluth, 2.

DENVER, June 20.—Denver, 10; Milwaukee, 11.

LINCOLN, June 20.—Lincoln, 6; Minneapolis, 1.

KANSAS CITY, June 20. — Kansas City, 5; Sioux City, 2.

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

SAN JOSE, June 20.—San José had no trouble in defeating the Oaklands today by a score of 17 to 11. San José played a great game for the first four innings. Lookabaugh then eased up and the Colonels hit him very hard, and scored several runs.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The Sacramentos again defeated the home club today, winning by a score of 6 to 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The following is the standing of the National League and American Association clubs, including today's games:

LEAGUE.	Per ct.	AMERICAN.	Per ct.
New York	.617	Boston	.636
Chicago	.563	St. Louis	.610
Boston	.560	Baltimore	.593
Cleveland	.490	Cincinnati	.500
Brooklyn	.480	Columbus	.500
Philadelphia	.469	Athletic	.436
Pittsburgh	.413	Louisville	.393
Cincinnati	.408	Washington	.327

San Diego Railway Project.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—A San Diego special says: "The Lower California Development Company yesterday filed with the City Clerk a formal petition for a right-of-way from the union depot at the foot of D street to the city limits toward Tia Juana for a railroad. They are now building from San Quintin northward to this city with a branch to connect with the Southern Pacific to Yuma. It is understood active work will also commence at Tia Juana upon return of E. S. Babcock and Contractor Graham, now en route from London, where they have been to sign contracts and make other definite arrangements for construction of the line."

Utah's Democracy.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 20.—The Democratic Territorial Committee met here today and voted 15 to 4 to organize the Democratic party in the Territory. The reasons given were that the Mormon party had dissolved, and if the Democrats did not capture the scattered flock the Republicans would organize and get them.

Oklahoma's Harvest.

KINGFISHER (Oklahoma,) June 20.—The wheat harvest in Oklahoma is almost complete. The yield is estimated at not less than twenty-five bushels an acre. Crops of all kinds are very promising.

Blaine Improving.

BAR HARBOR (Me.,) June 20.—Blaine's physician says his patient had no relapse, but is steadily improving, and is in better health than at any time since his illness in New York.

Three Girls Asphyxiated.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Jennie Grossman, Katie Keefe and Agnes Sears, domestics, were found dead in bed this morning, having been suffocated by gas.

The Death Penalty.

SAVANNAH (Ga.,) June 20.—Sherman Brooks was hanged at Louisville yesterday, for the murder of another negro.

THE HUNT LYNCHERS.

Acquittal of Six Soldiers at Walla Walla.

They Must Yet Undergo the Ordeal of a Courtmartial.

Daring Outrages Committed by Union Sailors at San Diego.

Pistols and Brass Knuckles Their Weapons—Pilot Dill of Itata Same One of Their Victims.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WALLA WALLA (Wash.,) June 20.—[By the Associated Press.] The jury in the case of the six soldiers tried for lynching A. J. Hunt, returned a verdict of not guilty. A bodyguard escorted the soldiers back to the garrison, where they were put in the guardhouse to await a court-martial.

OUTRAGES BY SAILORS.

Pistols and Brass Knuckles Used by San Diego Union Sailors.

SAN DIEGO, June 20.—[By the Associated Press.] Warrants were today issued for all members of the Seamen's Union who induced sailors on the coal steamer Hounslow to leave the vessel on Thursday and who assaulted the captain in attempting to prevent him from shipping a non-union crew yesterday morning. Two shots were fired by the seamen in pursuit of a boat containing the captain, the bullets striking near Pilot Dill and an officer of the vessel. Constable Murray, who was on board a yawl which took Capt. Norman, the pilot and two non-union men to the ship, was hit in the face with the butt end of an oar and badly injured. The rioters also assaulted Wellington Maybee, who rowed the yawl, and pounded him unmercifully with brass knuckles. His face was laid upon, his eyes closed and one of his teeth knocked out. Capt. Dill's life was threatened, and upon his return from the pilot grounds this morning he swore out the warrants. There is universal indignation in the city over the affair, and the prosecution will be pushed.

Going Out of Business.

STOCKTON, June 20.—The Alta Insurance Company directors today accepted the offer from Connecticut for Alta re-insurance, and at noon the transfer was made. The Alta cost the stockholders $130 per share, and the distribution will be about $100 per share. As soon as affairs can be settled and dividends declared and paid, the Alta will go out of business, after a life of three years.

A Dope Fiend's Pop.

MONTEREY, June 20.—Charles Hawes, a painter, shot Edward W. Wagner, a druggist, formerly of San José, last night, the ball entering the abdomen and inflicting a dangerous wound. Hawes purchased 10 cents' worth of morphine from Wagner, and then refused to pay for it. Wagner insisting on payment ordered Hawes from the store when he drew his pistol and fired.

A Bible Convention.

PACIFIC GROVE, June 20.—Interest in the Bible convention continues. The prayer service this morning was led by J. P. Fay, secretary of the San José association. This evening Dr. Gibson of San Francisco conducted the services.

An Arizona Execution.

SOLOMONVILLE (Ariz.,) June 20.—Antonio Granado was hanged here yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock for the murder of his wife and daughter in July last.

El Temblor Again.

KELLER, June 20.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 8:25 this morning. Buildings were shaken violently, but no damage was done. A roaring noise preceded the earthquake.

Dominion Rottenness.

OTTAWA (Ont.,) June 20.—Owen E. Murphy, one of the witnesses, was heard by the parliamentary committee investigating the charges of corruption preferred against Thomas McGreevy, M. P., for obtaining government contracts for Murphy's firm, McGreevy's brother also being a member of the firm. Murphy testified that in three years his firm gave $100,000 in donations to politicians, go-betweens and for campaign purposes.

TARIFF PICTURES.

[New York Press.]

Protection brought down steel rails from $48.50

per ton in 1882 to $31.75

per ton in 1890. What good did that do you? Well, in 1882 the average rate on all railroads of the United States for carrying one ton of freight one mile was 1.236 cents.

In 1890 the average rate was 0.976 cents.

FOREIGN BUDGET.

Balmaceda's Troops Deserting His Standard.

The Esmeralda in Chilean Waters and Aiding the Rebels.

English Scientists Claim the Discovery of a Leprosy Cure.

Works of Prominent English Writers Excluded from Church Schools in That Country—Notes from Abroad.

By Telegraph to The Times.

IQUIQUE (Chile.,) June 20.—[By the Associated Press. It has been learned that a revolt has taken place among President Balmaceda's troops at Coquimbo, and that the insurgents killed four of their officers. Eight hundred men are said to be marching to Caldera to join the ranks of the Congressional army. It has also been learned that the insurgent warship Esmeralda destroyed the wharf and railroad at Lados Islands, thereby preventing shipments of guano by President Balmaceda. The Esmeralda is expected at Iquique on Monday.

TO CURE LEPROSY.

English Scientists Think They Can Subdue the Dread Disease.

LONDON, June 20.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The report of the leprosy commission, which has been inquiring since November last into the conditions under which this disease spreads and breeds in India, is approaching completion. The commission is now sitting at Simla, preparing a report which will present the most exhaustive, scientific study of the subject ever given to the world. The commission, which is composed of medical expert, has visited the leper hospitals and studied the condition of lepers in prison, in the streets and in some of the isolated places. Every part of India where leprosy prevails, has been locally studied with a view to ascertaining how far conditions of environment assist in propagating the disease. Some thousands of cases have been examined. Microscopic researches have been made into the distribution of the supposed bacillus of leprosy and a series of bacteriological investigations have been conducted, which are said to have given astonishing results, promising a cure of this hitherto irremediable curse.

PRUDENT BARILLAS.

Salting Down Guatemala's Wealth for a Rainy Day.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—[By the Associated Press] A dispatch from the City of Guatemala says:

A great sensation was caused here by the discovery that $6,000,000 in bonds were issued for redemption of treasury notes instead of $3,000,000 called for. It is further stated that Barillas sold $3,000,000 worth of these bonds at 40 per cent. of their face value and pocketed the money and placed the remainder of the bonds in the treasury to redeem the notes. This piece of work caused great indignation.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 20.—The Anglo-American received a telegram from its correspondent at the City of Guatemala, saying the secretary of foreign affairs stated that the rumor about annexation is false, and that no such proposition was made or contemplated. President Barrillas also denied it.

THE POPE'S FINANCES.

His Resources Impaired by the Recent Monetary Crisis in Italy.

ROME, June 20.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Pope has reduced the number of appointments and the expenses of the Vatican. He is much depressed on account of the losses experienced by the administration of Peter's pence. These losses are due to the economic crisis at Rome. The Vatican has lost a large part of its funds in the Banco di Rome, and other Italian financial securities. Moreover, large sums have been lent to several Roman princes, Borghesi, Gabrieli and Boncomagni, and, as these have themselves suffered great losses, the Holy See is unable at present to realize on its investments. The statement that the losses are due to bourse speculations is unfounded, but the administration of the Vatican funds has certainly displayed want of practical business capacity.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Work of Prominent Writers Excluded from English Schools.

LONDON, June 20.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Herbert Spencer's work on "Education" and Bain's "Education as a Science" prescribed by government educational department have been put under proscription by the authorities of church training colleges. Both books are better known in America than in this country and probably few American educational societies of the most orthodox type, would object to them on the ground of heterodoxy, but the clerical intolerance of church training colleges have protested and the education department meekly submitted.

NOTED SURGEON DEAD.

LONDON, June 20.—Sir Prescott Gardner-Hewett, the distinguished surgeon, died today.

AMERICAN ATHLETES WIN.

LONDON, June 20.—A team representing the New York Manhattan Club made its début at Huddersfield today. In the scratch 220-yard race Cary finished first by two yards. The quarter-mile handicap run was also won by a Manhattan athlete, H. L. Dodman, securing the race in an easy manner.

AVENGING QUINTON'S MURDER.

CALCUTTA, June 20.—The court of inquiry which has been investigating the Manipur massacre found the Regent guilty of warring upon the forces of the Empress of India, but on the other hand the court finds the Regent not guilty of the murder of Chief Commissioner Quinton and other British officials killed during the massacre. The Regent was sentenced to death.

MASSACRED BY ARABS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—It is reported that Hakki Pasha, Turkish Governor of the province of Yemen, with all his staff, have been massacred by insurgent Arabs. The Porte is sending reinforcements to Yemen, though the officials here assert the rising has been suppressed.

A VETO NOT SUSTAINED.

BUENOS AYRES, June 20.—The President sent a message to Congress in which he vetoed the bill granting six months' delay upon bills payable in gold or silver. The Chamber of Deputies immediately upon receipt of the message passed the bill over the President's veto by two-thirds majority.

GLADYS EVELYN LOSES.

LONDON, June 20.—The Court of Appeals refused to grant the application of Miss Gladys Evelyn for a new trial of her suit against William Henry Hurlbut. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

LONDON, June 20.—A bill to provide for carrying out the recommendations contained in the report of the Transatlantic Cattle Trade Committee has been presented in the Commons.

A COWBOY SENTENCED.

Montana Methods not Approved in New York.

SARATOGA (N. Y.,) June 20.—[By the Associated Press.] The jury in the second trial of Patrick Hughes of Helena, Mont., charged with the murder of an old man named Churchill, near Schuylersville, last November, brought in a verdict this evening of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. On the first trial the jury disagreed. The judge sentenced Hughes to nine years and six months' imprisonment. Last November, Hughes, who is a Montana cowboy, came to Schuylersville on a visit, and went on a drunk with a man named Hanahan. The two men, while intoxicated, tried to force an entrance into Churchill's house. The old man resisted and stabbed both men with a bayonet. Hughes drew a revolver and shot Churchill.

THE PUGILISTS.

Slavin Sails for England—The Maber-Mahan Fight Off.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[By the Associated Press.] Slavin sailed for England this afternoon. Previous to his departure it was arranged that his representative shall meet Sullivan's backer on Monday and make a deposit of $1000 to bind a match of ten rounds for $10,000 a side and the largest purse obtainable.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—At a meeting of the California Athletic Club tonight, the fight between Billy Maber and Billy Mahan, which was to occur June 29, was declared off on account of Maber's illness. Mahan was awarded $200 forfeit.

A Dying Murderer's Confession.

WICHITA (Kan.,) June 20.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Christopher Helman, a wealthy cattleman, whose body was found on Cherokee Strip riddled with bullets, has been dispelled. A burglar fatally shot at Cherokee, Tex., confessed that he and a man named Ben Scott killed Helman and robbed his body of a large sum of money. It is said the authorities have Scott located.

Apricots.

[D. Edson Smith—Rural Californian.]

If one is properly prepared for it, it pays better to dry one's own fruit than to sell it green for others to dry. If I can get 2 cents a pound for my apricots delivered within two miles of my place I will sell them green. Otherwise I will dry them. Trays on which to dry the fruit should be prepared beforehand. Repair and clean all the old ones and if new ones are needed make them before the rush of fruit gathering. I make a tray out of four sawed shakes, one-half inch, four foot lath cut in two for end pieces and one six foot lath cut in two for side pieces, and another one foot lath across the middle with two small wire nails driven through each edge of each shake, through the lath and clinched. This makes a convenient, strong tray that will last many years.

A fumigating box should be prepared, six feet high, just long and wide enough to easily receive your trays. Make a tight-fitting door, have no bottom, but bank up the sides with earth so that the sulphur fumes cannot escape. Dig a little hole in the center in which lay a piece of sheet iron or old kettle or skillet in which to burn the sulphur. Don't gather your fruit till it is ripe enough to eat out of the hand. More fruit is injured by being picked too green than too ripe. Apricots should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be carefully picked by hand into baskets. There is a most complete picking ladder now on the market, although my neighbor thinks the most perfect plan is to drive under the trees with a spring wagon, and pick from the wagon, pouring from the small baskets into boxes carried in the wagon. This is a good way where one does all his own picking. But where one has several men picking ten hours a day, the more practical way is to draw the boxes of fruit out of the orchard on a sled. Most all the cutting and pitting of the fruit is done by hand with a knife. There are now several good machines for doing this work, two kinds of which I intend using this season.

Held by Etiquette.

When Dom Pedro, then emperor of Brazil, was entertained at the White House he had been told by a confused senator that it would be expected that he, the emperor, should be the last of the guests to depart.

The president's wife, however, informed her other guests that they would be expected to follow, not precede, the royal party in leaving the house.

The result was that no one dared to go for fear of a breach of etiquette. But at 3 o'clock in the morning a tired woman pretended illness and the deadlock was broken.

Great is etiquette, but common sense is sometime allowable. — Washington Anthropologist.

The Inn in Literature.

The social importance of the inn in days of old is proved by the conspicuous position it holds in our fiction and poetry. The "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer start from an inn, along with the motley company of pilgrims bound for St. Thomas' shrine, to whom the genius of the poet has given an immortal life. Its site and name, the "Talbot," or "Tabard," still preserve the memory of the famous inn thus associated with our first great English poem. It was not, however, until the reign of Elizabeth that the tavern attained to a permanent place in literature, reflecting the important place it held in the daily life of the people.—All the Year Round.

Strained Relations.

Archibald—You are related to her by marriage, are you not?

Frigiday—No; I'm her brother by refusal.—Puck.

THE SILVER MEN.

Their Executive Committee Issues an Address.

Startling Conclusions Drawn from the Steady Drain of Gold.

Paper Money Threatened as a Result of Mono-metalism.

The Money Plank Adopted at the Recent Ohio Republican Convention Denounced as Tending to Deceive.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[By the Associated Press.] The National Executive Silver Committee was in session again today. Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada were present and gave the committee the benefit of their advice. As a result of their deliberations the committee gave out this evening to the public a statement, in which they called the attention of the country to the object lesson which is being exhibited in the desperate struggle of great financial institutions on both sides of the Atlantic, to increase their gold reserves to avoid bankruptcy and ruin, and that any increase by one necessarily diminishes the reserves of the others. The address says:

Why should such a condition of things exist in a time of profound peace and abundant harvests? Why should it great banking institutions attribute stagnation and hard times to scarcity of money, while they are exerting all their powers to make money scarce by adhering to the gold standard, when they admit that there is not enough gold to maintain the business and credit of the commercial world? For eighteen years the basis of our credit on the gold standard has been extended, and the production of gold has fallen off while the structure of credit has been growing proportionately larger and more insecure until the relation of credit to actual money, as disclosed in the Barings' failure on the gold standard of England, has alarmed the world and started a new scramble for gold, that threatens all business undertakings and stalks as a menace to every legitimate enterprise.

The address further says:

We have been doing business paying debts and distributing our annual products by a money standard that has been growing dearer and dearer until it has become 50 per cent. larger than eighteen years ago, when silver was clandestinely demonetized. The people are determined that this injustice shall cease. The remedy is the restoration of bimetallism. Were it not for the increased coinage of silver under the act of July, 1890, we could not have stood the drain of gold that has recently been going on without the precipitation of a panic and prostration of business. Gold and silver without limit are money by the Constitution, and this money must be restored to the people. This is the paramount issue in the country, and should be made such in the elections this year.

The address regrets that the Republican State Convention of Ohio practically declared against the free use of silver as money, when they indorsed the act of Congress which treats silver as a commodity. "The demand for the free coinage of silver," says the address, "is a demand that silver shall be coined for use as money not bought as a commodity. It is a demand that silver itself shall be money and be coined in the same manner for use as it was for thousands of years before Sherman omitted from the mint bill in 1873 the silver dollar.

If the silver of the world cannot be restored to its place as money to supplement gold, bankruptcy and ruin are inevitable unless some other kind of money can be devised to take the place of both. Let the Ohio convention take warning that if silver cannot be remonetized, gold will be demonetized and paper substituted for both gold and silver. The people will not be destroyed for want of money. The regulation of one of the precious metals has taught how both may be rejected. The radicalism of Ohio Republicans for contraction is in danger of being met by the radicalism for inflation. Platforms intended to deceive voters are insulting to intelligent Americans.

A Detective's Rough Experience.

SPRING LAKE (N. J.,) June 20.—Detective Freeman of Philadelphia had an exciting adventure on Friday night endeavoring to capture a man supposed to be Gideon W. Marsh, the fugitive president of the National Bank of Philadelphia. When the officer approached the fugitive's cottage two men suddenly appeared and opened fire. The fire was returned. A man crept up behind Freeman and knocked him senseless with a blunt instrument. The inmates of the cottage then escaped.

Railway Fatalities.

CLINTON (Mo.,) June 20.—This morning the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern passenger train bound for Kansas City, was ditched three miles this side of Osceola. Engineer Leightner of Kansas City and A. H. Crandall, a mechanic, were instantly killed and several passengers were injured.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—Two men who were injured in the railway wreck last night, died this evening, making six fatalities so far. James Lewis (colored) cannot recover.

More of Bardsley's Work.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—It is learned tonight that the other discrepancies to which City Comptroller referred in his reply to Attorney-General Hensel today are the further embezzlements of $244,000 State funds by Bardsley. This money was a share of the city personal taxes, collected for the State during 1889 and 1890.

A. O. U. W. Officers Chosen.

DETROIT, June 20.—At the annual election of officers of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., today, J. W. Kinsley of Helena, Mont., was elected Supreme Master; J. W. Burt of Malden, Mass., Supreme Foreman; Dr. W. H. Shields of Missouri, Supreme Overseer, and L. P. Young of Lexington, Ky., Supreme Guide.

SPANISH DISHES.

How to Use Oil in Cooking Without Its Disagreeable Effects.

Though, as a rule, Spaniards of the better class are not early risers, they begin the day with the desayuno, as they call the meal. This usually consists of a large cup of milk and coffee, or a small cup of thick chocolate, with a kind of cake called ensaimada. The chocolate is made with milk, never with water, except in the poorest families. Between 1 and 2 p. m. old fashioned Spanish folks have their dinner. The table is very simply laid with a clean cloth and several plates of sweets and fruits; flowers seldom appear; saltcellar, pepperbox and mustardpot never. A spoon, fork and knife lumped together, a tumbler for water and a small wineglass are set at each place.

A Spaniard never commits the heresy of mixing wine and water; he says it is spoiling two good things. A goodly sized loaf of bread flanks each plate. The soup tureen is first handed round, and, although its contents are a trifle greasy, nothing can be more nourishing. It is compounded of all the good things that go to make up the classical cocido or puchero. The substantial portion with which the soup is made is placed in three separate dishes and served up immediately afterward. On one dish figure large, thick slices of boiled beef and pieces of fowl with slices of bacon; on another appear the garbanzos, or chick peas, and on the third are the vegetables with slices of chorizo, or sausage.

The cocido is usually eaten as it is, though in some houses tomato sauce is added. The puchero, or cocido, takes its name from the pewter pot in which it is slowly boiled. In every well regulated home throughout Spain the cocido is made once a day, and a right good thing it is, as at any hour you may chance to need a cup of broth you can be supplied with it. The next dish is the frito. Frito means a fry, and the dish usually consists of fried brains, fried sweetbread, croquettes of fowl, etc.

In no country are things fried better than in Spain, because good olive oil is used to fry them in, and oil makes those delicacies more crispy. That Spanish oil may be turned to good account for anything in cooking will no doubt cause unbounded surprise. There is no denying the fact, however. Food ill prepared with oil is no doubt a trying case in so far as the palate and nostrils are concerned, but a good Spanish cook knows well how to disguise the taste of the oil in many ways.

The simplest and perhaps the best advice is to let the oil come to a boiling point and to throw in a piece of bread, which is taken out as soon as it becomes brown and thrown away. This takes off any bad taste the oil may have. The pan is then carried to an open window and the steam blown away, a process which as effectually clears it of any unsavory smell.—Boston Transcript.

Nearly Everybody Is Superstitious.

"The amount of mental suffering ignorant people undergo from the fear of ill omens being fulfilled is inconceivable to persons of well balanced minds," said a well known physician.

This doctor spent two years at one of the charity hospitals on Ward's Island, and while there had an excellent opportunity for observing many peculiarities and various phases of humanity among the outcasts of a great city. Continuing after a short reverie the doctor said:

"Of course superstitions have existed and will exist as long as there remains a belief in the mysteries of future life. It is seldom admitted by persons of intelligence that they are, to a greater or less degree, at all subject to the uneasy feeling an uncanny event will produce. But it is really an exceptional thing to find a person who has no superstitions whatever. Generally the presentiments are so unimportant that they are but seldom alluded to by the one experiencing them, and are soon forgotten. But that they do exist in nearly every mind is undoubtedly true."—Chicago News.

Correcting the Teacher.

In one of the Springfield grammar schools the teacher was explaining an example in arithmetic on the blackboard, and had finished it with the exception of the last two figures of the answer, which was in dollars and cents, when she was called out of the room. On returning one of the pupils raised her hand and said, "There are some cents to the answer in the book, but there isn't any on the board." "Why, Nellie, what do you mean by speaking to me like that?" the teacher exclaimed in anger. After the school had been in a roar of laughter for fully a minute it dawned on the teacher's mind that it was "cents" instead of "sense" that the girl was talking about.—Springfield Homestead.

Wanted It to Float.

Timothy Sheeler had become very rich, but he remained very ignorant. Having traveled about the country by land he began to think he ought to visit the coast states and have a yacht.

He consulted his friends on the subject of the kind of boat he should buy.

"While you are about it," said one of them, "you'd better get an iron boat."

The old man saw in the suggestion only an attempt to play a joke upon him.

"What d'ye mean?" he roared. "An iron boat! Have me go sailin' 'round the world in a cook stove, would ye?"—Youth's Companion.

Superstition About Spiders.

Even school boys are led to forego their usual destructiveness when spiders are in question. I remember that when I was a lad at Winchester it was considered a most unlucky thing to do any injury to a particularly large kind of spider which is sometimes found in the college buildings, and which went among us boys (or men, as we called ourselves) by the name of a Wykehamist.—Cornhill Magazine.

Had Reason to Be Circumspect.

Auntie—Johnny, you never hear your papa use such language.

Johnny—No; and I take mighty good care that he doesn't hear me.—Harper's Bazar.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Are Bankers Veracious Usually or Otherwise.

INCOMPETENT BANK EXAMINERS

The Influx of Jews from Russia—History of Israelites in This Country—Making a Home.

The old question of taxing the banks is again before the Council, and the discussion of the subject has developed some interesting facts.

The official reports show nearly $25,000,000 of assets belonging to the banks in this city, and nearly that sum in money on deposit or owing to depositors. But the depositors—those who are supposed to be liable for the taxes on money in bank, only claim, in their reports to the assessor, to own a fraction over $600,000. This vast discrepancy of more than $20,000,000 is not supposed to be the real reason why the bankers object to an inspection by the assessor of the depositors' ledger. The discrepancy seems to be due to the omission by the depositors to mention their deposits in the returns made to the assessor. It is surprising how much perjury is filed away in the office of an assessor.

Are bankers more truthful than other business men? is a question frequently asked. If the long list of wicked national banks is taken as a basis of judgment, the answer would be that they, too, are often careless in the matter of subscribing to affidavits. In fact, the more the national bank law is tested, the more general becomes the belief that it is the most insecure method of banking ever adopted by a nation. The checks and guards which that law has been supposed to throw around the funds of the depositor, have proven to be of no benefit where the bank officials were reckless or dishonest.

National bank examiners are falling into disrepute because of their admitted incompetency to discharge the duties of the office which they hold. In their appointment the question of fitness is never looked into by the treasury officials. Some political worker, having a "pull" with a Senator because of campaign services is given the place. When a bank has failed, and its assets are entirely used up some of the officers call in the bank examiner and the clerks proceed to hunt up the cause of the failure, which they usually locate several years previous to the closing of the institution.

It is claimed that the assessor has the right to increase an assessment when he believes that the property owner has placed the value too low. If this power is vested in him or in the Board of Equalization, and the returns made by the banks are not satisfactory, they should be assessed—and let the courts determine the justice and legality of the method. If the sewing-woman or mechanic makes a return to the assessor, and it—like the returns of the merchant and farmer—is only for one-third of the value of the property, the assessor has but one remedy, and that is a criminal proceeding for perjury.

A few days ago I got a list of names of business men in the city and the amounts of insurance carried by them on their places of business and their homes. A visit to the Assessor's office disclosed the fact that only one of these men returned the value of his property for taxation at one-half the amount of his insurance, while the others ranged from 20 to 33 per cent of the insurance. If this question is gone into, why not overhaul the whole list, and reach a result which will establish a rule for valuations for taxation.

A prominent Jew of this city, in discussing the kindly mentions of his coreligionists by THE TIMES said to me: "The greatest danger which now threatens the American Jew is the influx of Russian Jews. They are ignorant, many of them dishonest, and all are dirty. I wish the immigration laws would prohibit their landing."

This speech, coming from a foreign-born Jew, amazed me. For more than a thousand years the inhabitants of Christian countries have been engaged in the shameful work of prosecuting the Jews. To them the religion of the meek and lowly Nazarene has been an excuse for the most frightful crimes against the race to whom the world is indebted for its moral civilization. Americans should be above even a prejudice of this kind.

No foreign immigrant so quickly becomes Americanized as the Jew. No matter where he was born—in England, France, Germany or the Russian provinces—it takes but a few years to make a genuine Yankee of him. The Irish look to Ireland, the German has his societies which keep alive the memories and interest in the land of his birth: the Englishman and the Scotchman look back with longing eyes to the land of their birth, while their hearts are filled with respect for the governmental institutions from whose oppressions they fled to our shores. But the Jew has no home, no abiding place except this land of his choice, and he teaches his children the blessings of American liberty. As a class they are law-abiding and self-supporting.

How few people now recall the fact that in the darkest hours of our civil war, Mr. Lincoln appealed to the Jewish bankers of Germany through Rabbi Lillienthal of Cincinnati to take our bonds, and quickly they responded. The colonel of one of the regiments in which I served was a Jew, born in Hungary, and rose from second-lieutenant to brigadier-general by his courage and ability. One hundred and thirty of the soldiers in that regiment were Jews—good soldiers—many of whom gave their lives for the Union.

Even here in California we forget that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was built by Jewish money, when other capitalists would not invest one cent in the enterprise.

JAYHAWKER.

Buttons of Cats' Eyes.

The Duchess of St. Albans' new gown is fastened with a set of family buttons made of wonderful cats' eyes, surrounded with diamonds and set in gold. Remembering that a single cat's eye recently found at Ceylon is valued at $15,000, something of the value of the set of buttons may be estimated. Japanese cloisonne, repousse gold and silver, carved tortoise shell, and painted porcelain set in jewels all do duty now as buttons where buttons are used on the gowns that have so long been fastened invisibly.—Exchange.

The small bronze bells found in the ancient palace of Nimrod contained ninety parts of copper and but ten of tin. In our day the proportions are, say, eighty parts of copper to twenty of tin.

BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
LOS ANGELES, June 20, 1891.

While the potato shipments from this immediate vicinity have diminished somewhat during the past few days, other localities in Southern California are having their share of the potato boom. A dispatch from Bakersfield says:

"The potato season has fairly commenced. Twenty-five thousand sacks have been contracted for by one shipper and are now being delivered, and eight to ten carloads are going east every day."

Following is the report of the Los Angeles clearing-house for the week ending today:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$130,626.71	$ 30,342.89
Tuesday	118,135.77	38,232.07
Wednesday	110,595.07	21,622.77
Thursday	91,892.10	20,260.00
Friday	73,558.42	7,022.94
Saturday	115,396.97	27,261.01
Total	$646,182.04	$144,741.68

For the year 1889 the exchanges were $546,530.63; for 1890, $555,169.26; balances, 1889, $111,021.10; 1890, $136,514.65.

A dispatch from Chicago says:

"The Earl Fruit Company sold at auction today two carloads of California fruit. Royal apricots brought $1.75@1.80; Alexander peaches, $1.25; cherry plums, $1.75@1.80; Tartarian cherries, 90c@1.15; Royal Anne, in fair condition, $1.20@1.25.

"Porter Bros. sold one carload of fruit. Cherry plums brought $1.85; Royal apricots, $1.75@1.90; peaches, $1.15@1.35."

Money, Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 20.—MONEY—On call, easy; closing offered at 2 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—5½@7.

STERLING EXCHANGE —Steady; 60-day bills, 4.85¾; demand, 4.88¼.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The stock market today was insignificant in every respect, and reflected only by the waiting attitude of operators, trading being extremely small and fluctuations strictly in accordance. The close was dull and slightly better than last evening.

Government bonds were steady.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.

[In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, thus: "Central Pacific, 34—34½," the first figures refer to the noon quotations, and the last to the closing quotations.]

NEW YORK, June 20.

U. S. 4's, reg	117¾	N. W. pref.	133
U. S. 4's, coup	118¾	N.Y.Cen	100
U. S. 4½s, reg	100	Or. Imp	26
U. S. 4½s, coup.	100	Or. Nav	68½
Pacific 6's	109	Or. S. L.	25½
Can. Pac	79¼	North Am	14¾
Can. South	49	Pac. Mail	36
Cen. Pac	30½	Reading	31¼
A.T.&S.F.	32⅝	Rio G. W.	39¼
C.B.&Q.	88⅛	Rio G.W. pref.	69½
Del. & Lac	136⅜	R. G. W. firsts	76½
D. & R. G	15⅝	Rock I	72⅜
D. & R. G pref.	50½	St. Paul	64⅝
Erie	19⅝	St. P. & O.	23¼
Kan. & Tex.	14½	Terminal	15¾
Lake Shore	109⅝	Tex. Pac	13⅝
Louis. & N.	73⅝	U. P.	44⅜
Mich. Cen	89	U. S. Ex	53
Mo. Pac	68⅝	W.-Fargo	141
N. Pacific	24⅜	West Un.	79⅛
N. P. pref	67⅜	Am. Cotton Oil.	22⅛
N. W	105⅝	Am. Express	113

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.

Belcher	1 70	Ophir	3 95
Best & Bel	2 95	Peer	05
Chollar	2 40	Peerless	10
Con. Virginia	8 50	Potosi	4 10
Confidence	4 56	Savage	1 80
Crocker	10	Sierra Nevada	2 20
Gould & Curry	1 70	Union Con	2 30
Hale & Nor	2 15	Yellow Jacket	2 10

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 20.

Alice	1 65	Horn Silver	3 35
Adams Con	1 80	Iron Silver	1 00
Aspen	2 00	Mexican	2 50
Belcher	1 70	Mut.M.&T. Co	2 20
Best & Belch.	3 00	Ontario	38 00
Chollar	2 40	Ophir	4 00
Crown Pt	1 60	Plymouth	3 00
Con.Cal & Va.	9 00	Savage	1 75
Deadwood T.	1 30	Sierra Nevada	2 20
Eureka Con:	3 50	Potosi	3 75
Gould & Curry	1 70	Union Con	2 25
Hale & Nor	2 20	Yellow Jacket	2 00
Homestake	10 37½		

BAR SILVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—BAR SILVER 97½@1.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20. — MEXICAN DOLLARS—77¼@77½.

NEW YORK, June 20.—BAR SILVER—1.00½ per ounce.

LONDON, June 20.—BAR SILVER—45¼d per ounce.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, June 20.—CONSOLS — Closing: Money closed at 95 1-16; do account, 95 3-16; U. S. 4's, 120; do, 4½s, 102. Money, ½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, June 20.— Closing — Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 32⅜; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 87⅞; Mexican Central, common, 20⅛; San Diego, 18.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

GRAIN.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Wheat was irregular. The opening was about ⅛c lower than yesterday's closing, and steadily advanced from the start to 1⅜ for July, then eased off ½c and again became strong, advancing 1c, but about noon became very weak and declined 1⅝c, ruled steady and closed about ⅜c higher than yesterday. August closed about ⅜c higher and December ⅛@1c lower. Receipts, 340,000 bushels; shipments, 14,000 bushels.

Closing quotations: WHEAT—Steady; cash, 96½; July, 94⅞@95.

CORN—Steady; cash, 59¼; July, 55⅜@55½.

OATS—Easy; cash, 36; July, 35¼.

BARLEY—Easy; 58@65.

RYE—Quiet; 75@77.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20. — WHEAT — Steady; seller '91, 1.53⅝.

BARLEY—Quiet; seller '91, 1.04⅞.

CORN—1.87½@2.20.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—WHEAT—Holders offer freely; No. 2 red spring easy, 8s 1d; Kansas winter hard, dull, 8s 3d.

CORN—Holders offer futures sparingly and the supply of spot poor; spot 5s 7¾d, firm; June, 5s 7½d, firm; July and August, 5s 7d, steady.

PORK.

CHICAGO, June 20.—MESS PORK — Dull; cash, 10.15@10.20; July, 10.20@16.22½; September, 10.45.

LARD.

CHICAGO, June 20.—LARD— Dull; cash, 6.15@6.17½; July, 6.20@6.22½; September, 6.43½@6.45.

DRY SALTED MEATS.

CHICAGO, June 20.—DRY SALTED MEATS —Shoulders quoted at 5.00@5.10; short clear, 3.10@3.35; short ribs, 5.90@6.00.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, June 20.—PETROLEUM—July, closed at 67¼.

WHISKY.

CHICAGO, June 20.—WHISKY—1.16.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—COFFEE—Options closed steady, unchanged to 20 points down; sales, 34,250 bags; June, 16.20@16.30; July, 15.65@15.80; August, 14.95@15.05; September, 14.50@14.60. Spot Rio easy, fair cargoes, 18¾c; No. 7, 16⅞.

SUGAR—Raw, firm; sales, two cargoes centrifugals, 96 test, 3 9 32. Refined, active, firm.

HOPS—Steady; Pacific Coast, 25@32.

COPPER—Nominal; lake, June, 12.85.

LEAD—Firm; domestic, 4.45.

TIN—Firmer; straits, 20.70.

WOOL.

NEW YORK, June 20.— WOOL — Easy; domestic fleece, 32@37.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—WOOL—Quiet; Montana, 20@24; territorial, 16@22.

BOSTON, June 20.—WOOL— Weak; prices tend in favor of buyer; Territory wool is selling at 60@65; clean, for fine, 60@62; fine medium, 55@57; medium California has been selling more freely at prices ranging from 18 to 24c, or about 50 to 60c clear.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—WOOL—Spring clip, foot-hill, 18@21c per pound; Northern, 18@22; Southern, six months, 12@18c; Southern, twelve months, 13@15½; Nevada, 15@20; Oregon Valley, 22@23; Eastern light, 16@20; do, heavy, 12@14.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, June 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; market steady, slow; steers, 3.35; Texans, 2.60@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 17,000; market dull, weak and lower; rough and common, 4.20@4.40; mixed and packers, 4.45@4.50; prime heavy and butcher weights, 4.60@4.70; light, 4.40@4.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1000; market steady; natives, 3.65@5.25; Texans, 3.65@4.35.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—[Special to THE TIMES.] The produce markets were unusually dull this morning, and there are very few changes in quotations. There is no demand for wheat and quotations are almost nominal. New barley is coming in freely but sales are light, as buyers are expecting lower prices. There is no change in mill-stuffs.

Most of the summer fruit now coming in is only fit for table use, and in consequence the demand is not sufficient to offset the supplies. Cherries keep up fairly well. Currants are lower. Peaches are hard and sell slowly. Strawberries did better. Apricots are plentiful and cheaper.

The vegetable market is dull. Potatoes broke back under excess of supplies and light demand. Onions are also easier for both red and yellow. Asparagus is slow of sale.

The situation in the market for dairy products is unchanged.

FRUITS.

FIGS—2.00@2.50 per box.

APRICOTS—Quoted at .25@.35 for Pringles, and 40@60c per box for Royal peaches; 25@50c per box and 30@50c per basket.

PEACHES—At 35@50c per box, and 35@50c per basket.

CHERRY PLUMS—At .50@1.00 per box as to size.

GOOSBERRIES—3@4½c per pound for Oregon improved.

BLACKBERRIES—At 8.00@10.00 per chest.

RASPBERRIES—Quoted at 12.00@15.00 per chest.

GREEN PEARS—40@50 per box.

GREEN ALMONDS—50c per box.

CURRANTS—Quoted at 3.00@5.00 per chest

STRAWBERRIES—8.00@10.00 per chest for Sharpless; 12.00@15.00 for Longworths.

CHERRIES—50@75 per box for white, and 40@50 per box for red and black. Royal Anne 75@90c per box.

LIMES—Mexican at 3.50@4.00 per box.

LEMONS—Sicily, 6.50@7.00; California, 3.00@4.00 for choice. 1.50@2.50 for common.

ORANGES—Riverside Navels. 3.00@4.50; seedlings, 1.50@2.15 for off sizes, and 2.00@2.25 for regular sizes; Los Angeles seedlings, 1.00@1.75 per box. Tahiti oranges 3.00@3.50 per box.

APPLES—Green apples quoted at 30c@75c per box, and 1.00@1.25 for red.

BANANAS—Quoted at 2.00@2.50 by the bunch.

PINEAPPLES—Quoted at 4.00@5.00 per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT.

APPLES—Evaporated, in boxes, 10½@12c. Sliced, 8c to 9c; quartered, 8@8½c.

PEARS—4@5c for common, and 7@9c for quartered unpeeled Bartletts.

FIGS—3½@4c; pressed in boxes, 4½@5c.

PLUMS—Pitted, 10@11½c.

PEACHES—Bleached, 10@12c; common sun-dried, 9@10c.

APRICOTS—Bleached, 13@15c in sacks, and 14@16c per pound in boxes.

NECTARINES—At 12½@15c for white and red; bleached, 8c; sun dried, 6@7c.

PRUNES—At 7@9c per pound.

GRAPES—At 3½@4c per pound for stemmed and 1½@2½c for unstemmed.

RAISINS—At 1.25@1.50 per box for London layers; three-crown loose, 85@1.00; two-crown loose, 65@70c per box.

PRODUCE.

FLOUR—Family extra, 5.40@5.50 per barrel; bakers' extra, 5.40@5.50; superfine, 3.75@4.30.

WHEAT—1.72½ per cental for good shipping and 1.80@1.82½ for milling. Call board sales—Buyer '91, 1.70.

BARLEY—Spot quotations for old barley not possible; new barley, 1.42½ per cental. Call board sales—Buyer '91, after July, '91, 1.17⅝@1.18, closing at 1.17⅝.

OATS—Surprise, 1.92½@1.95; milling, 1.85@1.90; good to choice feed, 1.85½@1.90; fair, 1.77½ to 1.82½; gray, 1.80@1.85 per cental.

HAY—Wheat, quoted at 13.00@19.00; oats, 14.00@16.50; barley, 12.00@15.00; alfalfa, 11.00@12.00.

BRAN—At ——.

GROUND BARLEY—At 31.00@32.00.

CORN—Large yellow, 1.72½@1.80; small yellow, 1.80@1.82½; white, 2.10@2.20 per cental.

BUTTER—Fair to choice, quoted at 19@22½.

EGGS—California ranch, quoted at 20@22c.

HONEY—White comb quoted at 11@14c; amber, 8@9c.

MUTTON—Quoted at 8@9c.

VEGETABLES.

ONIONS—At ——.

MUSHROOMS—At 8@15c.

CUCUMBERS—At 1.00@1.25 for Vacaville and 2.00 for Bay.

RHUBARB—At 40@60 per box.

ASPARAGUS—50c@1.25 per box for fair to good, and 2.00@2.25 for choice to fancy.

GREEN CORN—10@15c per dozen.

GREEN PEPPERS—At 15@18c per pound.

GREEN PEAS—At 50@75 per sack.

STRING BEANS—1½@2c per pound for green.

WAX BEANS—At 2@2½c.

REFUGEE BEANS—At 2@2½c per pound.

TOMATOES—At 75c@1.25 per box.

EGG PLANT—10@20c per pound.

TURNIPS—At 75c per ctl.

BEETS—At 1.00 per sack.

SQUASH—Summer, 20@35 per box for Winters, and 50c@60c for Bay.

CARROTS—Feed, at 50@75c.

PARSNIPS—At 1.25 per ctl.

CABBAGE—At 40@60c.

GARLIC—Quoted at 5@6c for California.

DRY PEPPERS—At 15@20c; dry okra, 20@25c per pound.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

PROVISIONS.

HAMS—Rex, 12½c; Lily, 12¾c.

BACON—Rex, 11½c; Lily, 11½c; heavy, 8@9c; medium, 10c.

DRIED BEEF HAMS—12½@14c.

SALT PORK—9½c.

LARD—Refined 3s, 8¾c; 5s, 8⅝c; 10s, 8⅝c; 50s, 8½c; Special brand, Pure Leaf, 2c higher all round.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, 42½@45c; choice, 40@42½c; fair, 35@37½c; country store, 20@30c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 15@17c; California, large, 11c; small, 12c; three-pound hand, 13c.

MILL PRODUCTS.

The following quotations are for carload lots. Retail prices 10 cents per cental additional.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAN PEDRO, June 20, 1891.

The following were the arrivals and departures for the past twenty-four hours:

Arrivals—June 19, steamer Pasadena, Hamilton, from Eureka, 300,000 feet of lumber for K. C. M. and L. Co. June 20, steamer Corona, Alexander, from San Diego, passengers and merchandise for S. P. Co. Steamer Eureka, Smith, from San Francisco and way ports.

Departures—June 20, schooner Mabel Gray, Thompson, for Eureka, in ballast. Schooner Marion, Hodson, for Long Beach, in tow of tug Warrior. Steamer Eureka, Smith, for Newport, passengers and merchandise for P. C. S. S. Co. Steamer Corona, Alexander, for San Francisco and way ports, passengers and merchandise for P. C. S. S. Co. Schooner Alice Kimball, Asplund, in ballast.

Due to Arrive—June 21, steamer Eureka, Smith, from Newport, passengers and merchandise for S. P. Co. June 22, steamer Pomona, Hall, from San Francisco and way ports, passengers and merchandise for S. P. Co.

Due to Sail—June 21, steamer Eureka, Smith, for San Francisco and way ports, passengers and merchandise for P. C. S. S. Co. June 22, steamer Pomona, Hall, for San Diego, passengers and merchandise for P. C. S. S. Co. Yacht Aggie, Magunssen, for San Francisco.

TIDES.

June 21.—High water, 9:30 a.m.; 8:18p.m. Low water, 2:53 a.m.; 2:10 p.m.

LONG BEACH, June 20, 1891.

Arrivals—June 20, steam schooner Alcazar, Fagerlund, from Greenwood, 11,500 railroad ties for Terminal Railroad Company. Schooner Marion, Hodson, from Portland, piles and timber for Terminal Railroad Company.

City Advertising.

[OFFICIAL.]

Ordinance No. 996.

(NEW SERIES.)

An Ordinance Declaring the Intention of the Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles to Establish the Grade of Fourth Street, from Los Angeles Street to San Pedro Street.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is the intention of the Council of the City of Los Angeles to establish the grade of Fourth street, from Los Angeles street to San Pedro street, as follows:

At the intersection of Los Angeles street the grade shall be 2.00, as now established.

At the west line of the alley in the north line of Fourth street, between Los Angeles and Wall streets, the grade shall be 1.40 and 1.50 at a point opposite thereto in the south line of Fourth street.

At the intersection of Wall street the grade shall be 3.50, as now established.

At the intersection of San Pedro street the grade shall be, as now established, 1.70 on the northwest corner and 2.20 on the southwest corner.

Elevations are in feet and below city datum plane.

SEC. 2. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance, and shall cause the same to be published for ten days in the LOS ANGELES TIMES, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the Council of the City of Los Angeles at its meeting of June 8th, 1891.

FREEMAN G. TEED,
City Clerk.

Approved this 11th day of June, 1891.

HENRY T. HAZARD,
Mayor.

June12 10t

[OFFICIAL.]

Ordinance No. 998.

(NEW SERIES.)

An Ordinance Granting Permission to the Owners of Property Along Fourth Street, Between Wall Street and San Pedro Street, to Grade and Curb the Same.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the owners of property aligning Fourth street between the east line of Wall street and the west line of San Pedro street, are hereby authorized to grade and curb said street by private contract according to specifications for graded streets No. 9. Said work to be completed to the satisfaction of the street superintendent of said city on or before the 15th day of July, 1891.

SEC. 2. The street superintendent shall notify any railroad company having tracks upon said street between said points to at once grade that portion of the street required to be kept in repair by them, under said specifications No. 9, and on or before the date above prescribed for the grading of the balance of said street.

SEC. 3. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance, and cause it to be published once in the LOS ANGELES TIMES, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the Council of the City of Los Angeles at its meeting of June 15th, 1891

FREEMAN G. TEED,
City Clerk.

Approved this 20th day of June, 1891

HENRY T. HAZARD,
Mayor.

June 21 1t

[OFFICIAL.]

Ordinance No. 999.

(NEW SERIES.)

An Ordinance of the Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles, Ordering Certain Work to be done on Sanchez Street.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Council of the City of Los Angeles deems it to be required by the public interest and convenience, and hereby orders the following street work to be done according to the specifications contained in its ordinance No. 977 to wit:

1st. That said Sanchez street in said city, from the southern curb line of Plaza street, to the northern curb line of Arcadia street, be sidewalked on both sides with a cement walk to be full width of walk (excepting such portions as have already been laid and accepted) in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk of the city of Los Angeles for the construction of cement sidewalks in said city, said specifications being numbered twelve (12.)

SEC. 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to publish a notice of said work, inviting sealed proposals or bids for doing said work, and referring to the specifications posted or on file, for two days, in the LOS ANGELES TIMES, a daily newspaper published and circulated in this city, hereby designated for that purpose. Said notice shall require a certified check or a bond, either, as prescribed by law, and for an amount not less than 10 per cent of the aggregate of the proposal. He is also directed to post said notice with specifications conspicuously for five days on or near the council chamber door.

SEC. 3. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance, and shall cause the same to be published for two days in the LOS ANGELES TIMES, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the Council of the City of Los Angeles at its meeting of June 15th, A. D., 1891, by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Alford, Innes, McGarry, Nickell, Rhodes, Rees, Summerland, Tufts and President Bonsall (9.)

FREEMAN G. TEED,
City Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles.

Approved this 20th day of June, 1891.

HENRY T. HAZARD,
Mayor.

June 21 2t

[OFFICIAL.]

Notice of Award of Contract

PURSUANT TO STATUTES AND to the resolution of award of the City Council of the city of Los Angeles, adopted June 15th 1891 directing this notice, notice is hereby given that the said City Council in open session, on the 8th day of June, 1891, opened, examined and publicly declared all sealed proposals or bids offered for the following work, to wit:

1st. That Marchessault street in said city from the east line of New High street to the west line of Upper Main street, except such portion thereof as is required by law to be kept in order or repair by any person or company having railroad tracks thereon, be graded and macadamized with porphyry rock in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk of the city of Los Angeles for making gravel streets in said city, said specifications being numbered ten (10.)

2d. That a cement curb be constructed along the line of roadway of said Marchessault street from the east line of New High street to the west line of Upper Main street (excepting such portions already constructed to the line and grade of said street) in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk of said city, for constructing cement curbs.

And thereafter to wit: On the 15th day of June, 1891, awarded the contract for said work to the lowest regular responsible bidder, to wit: To Porphyry Paving Co., at the prices named for said work in his proposal on file, to wit: 14½ cents per square foot for paving; 40 cents per lineal foot for curbing; and the said award has been approved by the mayor.

Clerk's office, Los Angeles, Cal., June 21st, 1891.

FREEMAN G. TEED,
City Clerk of the City of Los Angeles.

June 21—2t

[OFFICIAL.]

Proposals

To Furnish the City of Los Angeles With One or More Chemical Engines.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the undersigned up to 11 o'clock a.m., of Monday June 29, 1891, to furnish the city of Los Angeles with one or more chemical engines, of a capacity of not less than two 50-gallon tanks for the use of the fire department of the city of Los Angeles.

Said engines to be delivered, should any of the proposals submitted be accepted, on or about the first of September, 1891.

A certified check to the order of the undersigned for $100 must accompany each proposal as a guarantee that the bidder will enter into a contract if awarded to him.

Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Council of the City of Los Angeles at its meeting of June 15th, 1891.

FREEMAN G. TEED,
City Clerk.

June 17—10t

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for the College of Letters of Science and of Law will be held at the University in Berkeley, also at Los Angeles, room 15, of the New High school building, on June 25th, 26th and 27th, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. The second examination for the same colleges will be held at the University in Berkeley on September 15, 16 and 17. The Academic year, 1891-92, will commence September 17, 1891.

J. H. C. BONTE, Secretary.

County Advertising.

Ordinance

Establishing and Fixing Rates of Licenses for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, California, held on Thursday, the fourth day of June, 1891, at which meeting there were present Supervisor S. M. Perry, chairman: Supervisors E. A. Forrester, A. E. Davis, J. W. Cook and H. C. Hubbard and the clerk: the following ordinance containing thirty sections was first considered section by section and each section, viz: Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty were separately considered and adopted by the following vote: Ayes, Supervisors Perry, Forrester, Cook, Davis and Hubbard. Noes, none.

The ordinance as a whole was then passed by the following vote to wit:

Ayes, Supervisors Perry, Forrester, Cook, Davis and Hubbard. Noes, none.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of auctioneering shall pay a license therefor at the rate of ten ($10.00) dollars per quarter in advance.

SEC. 2. Every person principally or wholly engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State, county or city stock or other evidences of State, county or city indebtedness, or stocks or notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of incorporated companies, shall pay a license tax at the rate of ten ($10) dollars per quarter in advance.

SEC. 3. Pawnbrokers shall pay a license tax at the rate of twenty ($20) dollars per quarter, payable in advance.

SEC. 4. The managers of every traveling exhibition or entertainment shall pay a license tax as follows: For every exhibition of a caravan or menagerie or collection of animals not included in or with a circus, twenty-five ($25) dollars per day.

For every exhibition of a circus, not included in or combined with a menagerie or collection of animals, twenty-five ($25) dollars per day.

For every exhibition of a circus including or combined with a menagerie or collection of animals, fifty ($50) dollars per day.

For every side show to a menagerie or circus where a separate admission fee is charged five ($5) dollars per day.

SEC. 5. Every person, who at a fixed place of business in this county, sells, gives away, or furnishes vinous, malt or spirituous liquors in quantities not less than one-fifth (1-5) gallon, shall pay a license tax at the rate of five ($5) dollars per month, payable quarterly in advance provided, that the liquor so sold or furnished shall not be drunk in, upon or about the premises where sold or furnished; and provided further, that no license shall be issued to any person under the provisions of this section, until such person shall have executed a joint and several bond to the county of Los Angeles, with two or more sufficient sureties in the penal sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars and such bond shall have been approved by and filed with the Board of Supervisors, which bond shall be for the term of one year, and shall be conditioned that the principal in such bond during the time that he shall continue the business specified not exceeding the term of the bond, will pay all license taxes that may now or hereafter be imposed on such business by this or any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, and that he will conduct such business and the place in or at which the same may be carried on, in conformity with this ordinance and any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors now existing or hereafter to be adopted for the lawful regulation of such business or place of business. If at any time, in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties on such bond, or either of such sureties, become insufficient, the board may require the principal to execute a new bond with sufficient sureties in like form and amount as the first bond, and if he fails so to do within ten days after receiving written notice of such requirement, stating the reason therefor, the Board may cancel the bond and revoke the license issued thereunder.

If at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors, after having given the principal a reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, that he has violated any of the conditions of his bond, the Board may at once revoke his license and declare his bond forfeited.

SEC. 6. Every person, who, in a saloon, restaurant drug store or other place of business, sells, gives or furnishes to others in quantities less than one-fifth (1-5) gallon, vinous, malt or spirituous liquors, or either vinous, malt or spirituous liquors, shall pay for each and every room, compartment, bar, or place in or at which such liquor is so sold, given or furnished, a license tax of twenty-five ($25) dollars per month, payable quarterly in advance, provided that in cities or incorporated towns where a license tax is imposed for carrying on such business the amount of such license imposed by this ordinance shall be reduced by the amount of such city or town license but shall not be so reduced in any case to less than ten ($10) dollars per month, provided further, that no license shall be issued or delivered to any such person under this section, until after such person shall have executed a joint and several bond to the county of Los Angeles on the same terms, conditions, liabilities and restrictions as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 7. Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler who carries a pack of and vends goods wares or merchandise of any kind, other than manufactures or products of this State, shall pay a license tax at the rate of three ($3) dollars per month, and such traveling merchant, hawker or peddler who uses a wagon, or one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, must pay a license tax of six ($6) dollars per month, in both cases to be paid quarterly in advance.

SEC. 8. Immediately after the adoption of this ordinance, there shall be appointed one or more license tax collectors; such license tax collector or collectors, as the case may be, shall be appointed by the Board of Supervisors of this county, and hold office during the pleasure of said Board, and in case of more than one such collector being appointed to hold office for the same time, the order or orders of appointment shall define the territory or part of the county in which each shall act. It shall be the duty of such collector or collectors to collect all license taxes under this or any other ordinances of this county, and perform such other duties as are by this ordinance prescribed.

Such collectors shall be citizens of the United States, over twenty-one (21) years of age, and before entering upon the duties of the office, shall take and subscribe to the constitutional oath of office, and file the same with the clerk of said Board, and each shall also execute a bond to the county in such sum as may be fixed by the Board of Supervisors with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by said Board when making each appointment, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of such office. Such collector or collectors shall receive a compensation equal to ten (10) per cent on all license taxes actually collected and paid into the treasury to be allowed and audited the same as other claims against the county.

SEC 9. The county auditor must prepare and have printed blank licenses of all classes mentioned in this ordinance for terms of three months, and for such other terms as are herein authorized to be issued, with a blank receipt attached for the signature or signatures of the license tax collector or collectors when sold, and with stubs to be attached and returned to the auditor, showing to whom, for what business and the date and time for which such license may be issued, and the amounts received therefor.

SEC. 10. The auditor must affix his official seal to number and sign all licenses, from time to time, and deliver them to the license tax collector or collectors of the county, in such quantities as may be required by him or them, taking a receipt therefor, from such collector or collectors, and charging such collector or collectors with the same, making an entry of the numbers, classes and amounts thereof.

SEC. 11. The auditor must keep a ledger in which he must keep the accounts of the collector or collectors of all licenses delivered to such collector or collectors and sold or returned by him or them. A correct statement of each collector's account must be certified to the county treasurer each month by the auditor.

SEC. 12. A license must be procured immediately before the commencement of any business or occupation liable to a license tax, from the license tax collector or collectors of this county, which license shall authorize the party obtaining the same in his or its town, city or particular locality in the county, to transact the business described in such license. A separate license must be obtained for each branch establishment or separate house of business located in this county. No license issued under this ordinance shall authorize any person to carry on any business within the limits of any incorporated city or town, having power to impose or levy city or town license tax unless in addition there be also procured the license required by such city or town be also procured and paid for; and no person shall transact any business hereinbefore specified without first obtaining a license therefor.

SEC. 13 All sums of money for license provided for by this or any other ordinance of this county are due and payable at the office of the license tax collector, and all licenses shall be issued quarterly in advance, except wherein it is expressly provided, or it clearly appears that payment is to be made and licenses issued otherwise, and all quarterly licenses shall end with the last day of March, June, September and December of each year. All blanks from quarterly licenses as prepared by the auditor shall contain a statement to the effect that they are for the term of three months from —— to ——.

Provided that the first license may be issued for the unexpired fraction of a quarter at the same rate.

SEC. 14. Against any person required by this ordinance to take out a license who fails, neglects or refuses to take out such license, or who carries on, or attempts to carry on business without such license, the license tax collector whose duty it is to collect such taxes, shall direct suit in the name of the county of Los Angeles, as plaintiff, to be brought for the recovery of the license tax. In case of recovery by the plaintiff, ten ($10) dollar judgment must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant, and when collected must be paid to the license tax collector instituting such suit as compensation for his services therein.

SEC. 15. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than one hundred (100) days, or by a fine of not less that fifty ($50) dollars, nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. A judgment that the defendant pay a fine may also direct that he be imprisoned until the fine be satisfied specifying the extent of imprisonment which must not exceed one day for every dollar of the fine.

SEC. 16. Upon the trial of any action authorized by this ordinance, the defendant shall be deemed not to have procured a proper license, unless he either produce it or proves that he procured it; but he may plead in bar of the action of recovery against him and the payment by him in a civil action of the proper license tax, together with the damages and costs.

SEC. 17. On the first day of each month the collector must make a report to the Auditor of all license money collected, return to him the stubs of all licenses issued during the preceding month, deposit the money so collected with the county treasurer and take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall file with the auditor. The auditor must thereupon credit the collector and charge the treasurer therewith. On the last day of March, June, September, and December of each year, the collectors must return to the auditor all license blanks unsold and be credited therewith.

SEC. 18. No person who is holden as a principal or surety upon any bond given under the provisions of this ordinance shall be permitted to become a surety upon any other bond given to comply with either of the sections thereof. The provisions of this section shall not apply to regularly incorporated surety companies.

SEC. 19. No license to sell, give or furnish vinous, malt or spirituous liquors under this ordinance shall be issued until ordered to be issued by the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 20 All applications for license to carry on the business mentioned in sections 5 and 6 of this ordinance shall be made in writing to the Board of Supervisors, to be heard at a regular meeting. The application shall describe the place where the business is to be carried on, and shall be signed by the person applying for the license. No application for a license shall be heard by the Board unless such applications shall be on file with the clerk on the second Monday of the month.

SEC. 21. Any person desiring a license to carry on the business mentioned in sections 5 and 6 of this ordinance, shall, at least thirty (30) days before the license is to be applied for, file a notice of the application with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, which shall state where the business is to be carried on and when the application is to be made for the license, and pay five ($5) dollars for cost of advertising The clerk shall publish a list of all such notices in a newspaper of general circulation in the county for at least twenty (20) days before the application is to be made. When the application is made in the manner provided for in section twenty (20) hereof, the Board of Supervisors may order the license to be issued provided, a protest against the issuance of the license, signed by the qualified electors of the election precinct in which the place described in the notice of application as the place where the business is to be carried on is situated, in number equal to two-thirds (⅔) of the votes cast at the last preceding general election in such precinct, is not filed with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, at least one (1) day before the time specified by such application: if such a protest is filed, the Board of Supervisors shall not allow the license to be issued. A right to a license under an application may extend for a period of one year and no more. This section shall not apply to incorporated cities or towns where a license has been issued by the municipal authorities thereof.

SEC 22. Any person having once been refused a license under sections five (5) and six (6) of this ordinance, or having failed to prosecute his application therefor, by reason of a protest being filed as provided in section twenty-one (21) shall not be granted a license upon a second application made within six months after the first application; and no person shall be granted a license upon any application after having been twice refused by reason of such protest; provided further, that any applicant for license under said sections five (5) and six (6), may be examined under oath, and any competent evidence may be adduced as to who is the real party in interest, and if the Board of Supervisors are satisfied that the application is not in the interest of the party in whose name the application is made, they may refuse to grant the license, and if found to be in the interest of a person who has already been refused a license, they may treat the application as if made by the real party in interest, and the application shall have the same effect against any further application as if it had been made in the name of the real party in interest.

SEC. 23. All vinous, malt or spirituous liquors sold, given away, or furnished to others under the provisions of this ordinance shall be dispensed in a single room; no games shall be played, dealt, carried on, or opened for money, checks, or other representatives of value in such room, nor shall such room be connected by any opening, door, or passageway with any room where games are played dealt, open or carried on for money, checks, or other representatives of value.

SEC. 24. Every place where vinous, malt or spirituous liquors are sold, given or furnished to others under the provisions of this ordinance shall be and remain closed from twelve (12) p.m., on Saturday night until five (5) o'clock a.m., on Monday, and between the hours of twelve (12) p.m., and five (5) o'clock a.m., at all other times, and between said hours no vinous, malt or spirituous liquors shall be sold, given away or furnished.

SEC. 25. The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to the selling, giving or furnishing of vinous, malt or spirituous liquors by druggists or apothecaries solely in pursuance of prescriptions of a regularly licensed physician, nor to physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for liquors used by them in the preparations of medicines; nor to the selling, giving or furnishing of vinous or malt liquors by keepers of hotels, or restaurants to guests only when served at tables with meals taken by such guests in such hotels or restaurants, nor to the selling or furnishing of wine in quantities not less than one gallon, manufactured in this county from grapes grown in this county when sold or furnished by the manufacturer, and not permitted to be drunk in, upon or about the premises where sold or furnished.

SEC. 26. For the purposes of this ordinance, the words "hotel" and "restaurant" shall each be construed to mean a place where meals are regularly furnished to travelers and guests, the meals being prepared with such frequency, and consisting of such variety and quantity as is ordinarily furnished by hotels and boarding-houses to boarders who pay a stipulated price for their meals by the day or week; and shall not be in the same room, nor connected by a door with any room where a retail liquor business is conducted under section six (6) of this ordinance.

SEC. 27. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed or deemed to authorize the sale or furnishing of intoxicating liquors to minors, Indians, habitual drunkards, or to any person or class of persons to whom such sale or furnishing of liquor is prohibited by law.

SEC. 28. Whenever the word "person" is used in this ordinance referring to those liable to pay license tax, the same is intended and shall be construed to mean and include a firm, association or corporation.

SEC. 29. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 30. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of September 1891, and shall prior to that date be published for the period of ten days in the Evening Express and in the daily TIMES, newspapers printed and published in said county, with the names of the members of this board voting for and against the same.

S. M. PERRY,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, California.

Attest: T. H. WARD,
Seal. County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
By HENRY S. KNAPP, Deputy Clerk.

June —10t

Legal.

Notice for Publication of Time for Proving Will, etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, State of California, county of Los Angeles, ss. In the matter of the estate of Patrick Henry Downing deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 12th day of June, 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., of said day, at the courtroom of this court, Department Two thereof, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of Margaret C. Downing, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, that letters testamentary be issued thereon to her at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated June 1st, 1891.

T. H. WARD,
County Clerk.

By F. E. LOWRY, Deputy.

U. S. Government—Official.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION. Headquarters Department of Arizona, Office Chief Quartermaster Los Angeles, Cal., May 28, 1891.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m., Monday, June 22, 1891, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for transportation by wagon of military supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, on Route No. 2 in the Department of Arizona, as follows: From any point on railroad to Fort Bowie, A. T. Specifications general instructions to bidders and blank forms of proposals will be furnished on application to this office. A. S. KIMBALL, Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Legal.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE NO. 14,915—S. Sheeline plaintiff, vs. Theodore Froehlinger, Marie Froehlinger and Jacob Kurtz, defendants. Order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the superior court of the county of Los Angeles, of the State of California, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1891, in the above entitled action wherein S. Sheeline, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Theodore Froehlinger, et al., defendants, on the 6th day of June, A. D., 1891, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and ten and 60-100 dollars, lawful money of the United States, which said decree was on the 10th day of June, A. D., 1891, recorded in judgment book 26 of said court, at page 7 I am commanded to sell all that certain lot piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said county of Los Angeles, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly line of San Pedro street, where the same is intersected by the dividing line between the lands formerly owned by Sarah J. Smart and Martha Tingle as described in a certain partition deed and map thereof, recorded in book 15 of deeds, at page 594 et seq., records of said Los Angeles county; thence south 25¼ degrees west, along the said dividing line ninety-eight (98) feet more or less, to the board fence of Dr. Griffin, as shown on said map; thence south 66 degrees east along the line of said board fence fifteen and ninety-one-hundredths (15.90) feet to a point; thence in a straight line to the west line of San Pedro street to a point thirty-six and thirty-seven one hundredths (36.37) feet from the point of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that, on Friday, the 10th day of July, A. D., 1891, at 12 o'clock m. of that day, in front of the courthouse door of the county of Los Angeles, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1891.

E. D. GIBSON,
Sheriff of Los Angeles County.
By F C. HANNON Deputy Sheriff.
REYMERT, ORFILA & REYMERT,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

Notice of Receiver's Sale in Insolvency of Stock of Jewelry and Fixtures.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of an order of sale duly given and made by the superior court of the county of Los Angeles, State of California in a proceeding in insolvency therein pending entitled "In the Matter of Frederick Linde, in Insolvency," No. 15,389, on the Register of Actions of said court, the undersigned, receiver of the estate of said insolvent debtor, will on Monday, the 22d day of June, 1891, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m., and at the store lately conducted by said Frederick Linde, No. 21, on the east side of North Spring street, in the Temple Block city of Los Angeles, county and State aforesaid, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, the stock of merchandise and fixtures belonging to said estate and consisting of silver-plated ware, eye-glasses, goggles and spectacles, clocks, opera and field-glasses, canes, general assortment of jewelry, gentlemen's and ladies' watches, counter show cases, window show cases, counter, mirror, shelves, chandeliers, stools; also, one merchant jeweler's iron safe but such safe to be sold only in the event the court shall decide the same not to be exempt from sale.

An inventory of said property may be examined upon application to the undersigned at the office of the sheriff, old Courthouse, city of Los Angeles, and permission may be there also obtained at proper times to examin the property.

Should a satisfactory offer be received for said property as a whole (with the exception of said iron safe) then the same will be offered in one lot, otherwise in small parcels to suit purchasers, and as may be deemed most beneficial to the estate.

Terms, cash on delivery.

Should said sale not take place, or should the sale be commenced and not be completed on said day, then the same will be continued to 10 o'clock upon the day following, and so on in like manner until completed.

Dated June 16th, 1891.

E. D. GIBSON,
Sheriff of the County of Los Angeles and Receiver in Insolvency of the Estate of Frederick Linde, an Insolvent Debtor.
GRAVES, O'MELVENY & SHANKLAND,
Attorneys for Receiver.

Notice to Printers and Dealers.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION of the city of Los Angeles, Cal., will receive sealed bids until 7:30 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 29th, 1891, for printing such blanks, cards, reports and other similar supplies as may be required by the school department during the next school year.

The board will also receive until the same time as above sealed bids for crayon, blackboard erasers, lead pencils, slate pencils, steel pens, penholders, envelopes, ink, foolscap, kindergarten material, white and manilla paper, newspaper; soap, towels, disinfectants, feather dusters, brooms, brushes, mucilage, tin cups, door mats, coal buckets and shovels.

A certified check for $50, to the order of the undersigned, must accompany each bid as a guarantee that the bidder will enter into the contract if awarded him.

Contract will be made for all supplies needed for one year from July 1, 1891.

Bids must be itemized and will be received in whole or in part.

The board reserves the right to reject any part or all of the bids.

Samples and specifications may be seen and full information obtained at the office of the clerk.

A. E. BAKER, Clerk,
Room 25, City Hall.

Notice to Creditors.

NO. 15,264, DEPARTMENT TWO—In the Superior court, county of Los Angeles, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Dexter Jackson, deceased.

Estate of Wm. Dexter Jackson, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned executor of the estate of Wm. Dexter Jackson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the place of his business, southeast corner of Second and Canal streets, in the town of Wilmington, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California

ANTON LAUBERSHEIMER,
Executor of the estate of Wm. Dexter Jackson, deceased.

Dated at Los Angeles city, county of Los Angeles California, this June 20th, 1891.

HENRY T. GAGE
Attorney for Executor.

Teachers' Examination.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an examination of teachers will be held by the county board of education in the assembly room of the Normal School Building, Los Angeles city, commencing on Monday, June 29, 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m. All applicants for certificates must be present at the commencement of the examination.

All teachers holding temporary certificates and all applicants for the renewal of certificates, must file their applications with the secretary of the board, on or before Saturday, June 27, 1891.

Application blanks may be had upon application to the secretary.

By order of the county board of education.

W. W. SEAMAN,
Secretary.

Notice to all Chinese Persons Within the State of California.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE Legislature, approved March 20th, 1891, all Chinese persons within the State of California are hereby directed and commanded to appear at the office of the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics within ninety (90) days from June 19th, 1891, and apply for the certificate of residence provided for in said act.

San Francisco, May 20th, 1891.

GEO. W. WALTS,
Commissioner Bureau Labor Statistics of the State of California.

PASADENA.

OFFICE: No. 50 E. Colorado st.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

What the City Council Did Yesterday.

TRUSTEE BANBURY RESIGNS

Local Matters of General Interest—Notes and Comment—People Coming and Going—Brevities.

City Council met in regular session at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President Lukens and Trustees Clarke and Simpson present, McQuilling and Banbury absent.

The minutes of the meeting of June 6 were read and approved.

Attorney Arthur was granted further time to prepare his report on what constitutes the western boundary line of the city.

The Attorney submitted a number of tax sales for the years of 1877 and 1878, which had been referred to him with the recommendation that they be cancelled for reasons named on each notice. The report was adopted.

In the matter of Dr. S. Rosenberger's application for a rebate on a certain mortgage tax, the City Attorney recommended from a legal standpoint that the sale stand, and that the prayer of the petition be denied. The report was adopted.

The Mayor and Council accepted an invitation to participate in the Fourth of July celebration at Los Angeles, and the clerk was instructed to notify Secretary Cherry to this effect.

Mrs. Merritt, public librarian, submitted her report for the last quarter, showing a balance of $23.42 due the city treasury.

T. B. Hill was granted permission to erect an addition to his house on lot 24, in the Mullin tract.

A petition, signed by twenty taxpayers, was submitted, asking that an electric light be placed on Orange Grove avenue near the Terminal Railway crossing. The matter was laid over one week for further consideration.

A communication from George A. Goings was read, asking for the position of janitor of the public buildings, in case any vacancy occurs. Ordered filed.

E. S. Frost was granted permission to move a barn from the rear of the Frost Block on East Colorado street to his residence lot on North Marengo avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Superintendent.

The following communication from Councilman Banbury was read: "As my business compels me to be absent from the city a greater portion of my time, making it impossible for me to properly discharge the duties of a member of your board, I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees of the city of Pasadena and ask your early consideration and acceptance of the same." Laid over for one week.

Dr. D. B. VanSlyck petitioned for a rebate of $2 52 and P. G. Mason for a rebate of $4 50 on taxes. Referred to the City Attorney for investigation.

The City Clerk was directed to procure a book for the City Engineer in which to keep a record of street numbers.

The meeting then adjourned.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Those of Charles Dudley Warner's personal friends and admirers in Pasadena, who happened to read a criticism on his work by one E. J. Edwards as published in yesterday's issue of the Herald, were much amused thereby. Among other things Mr. Edwards says: "Dickens had written his last story when he was just about the age that Mr. Warner was when he wrote his first novel, entitled 'A Little Journey Around the World.' . . . The story was successful in a certain measure, for it was approved by the cultivated readers, and yet, after all, its charm consisted wholly in the display of the same qualities which had given Mr. Warner repute as a delightful essayist. He had used the machinery of conversation, and connected the story by making it hinge upon such adventures as are indicated in the title—'A Little Journey Around the World.'"

As a matter of fact Mr. Warner never wrote any such book. He did write "A Little Journey in the World," but the book had nothing to do with a circumnavigation of the globe, nor is it a story of adventure, as Mr. Edwards would have his readers believe. After reading the book and acquainting himself with the interesting heroine, who really did but little traveling, this would-be critic may find himself in a position to write something sensible on the subject.

⁂

It is a matter for congratulation that the Choral Society is to be organized on a permanent footing. This is the most ambitious musical organization Pasadena has ever had, and it bids fair to be the most successful.

⁂

Councilman Banbury has resigned from the city board of trustees on account of business duties elsewhere that claim his attention. His resignation will be generally regretted, as he has proved himself to be a conscientious and efficient public official. Council has as yet taken no action in the matter.

HERE TO STAY.

The Choral Society a Permanent Institution.

There was a large turnout of members of the choral class at the business meeting Friday evening. Those present were unanimously in favor of making the organization a permanent one, and the following committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws: George Bremner, O. Stewart Taylor, Mr. Ellenberger, Mrs. W. B. Clapp and Miss Shoemaker. The committee will meet on Tuesday evening, and on Friday evening they will submit a report to the society. The organization will be known as the Pasadena Choral Society.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Taylor for the competent manner in which he has conducted the class.

A request from Los Angeles people to have the concert repeated in that city was brought before the meeting, but no action was taken other than to refer it to a special committee, who will inquire into its advisability.

Chautauqua Circle.

At the meeting of the Chautauqua Circle to be held tomorrow evening at the residence of Miss Jacobs on Mary street, the following programme will be rendered:

Music—Mrs. Holbrook.
Classic French—Miss Boynton.
Paper, "The Song Writer Beranger"—Will Hagadorn.
Music—Ladies Quartette.
Critic's report—Miss Vickery.

Benjamin Franklin Discussed.

At the meeting of the North Pasadena Reading Circle held Friday night at Thomas Hall the following programme was rendered:

Duet—May Wright and Bessie Cook.
Vocal solo—William Snyder.
"Life of Franklin"—Mrs. E. D. Hough.
Vocal solo—May Buchanan.
Reading—Martha Brenner.
Reading—Charles Willis.

A discussion followed on Franklin's life and works, led by Prof. Housh. The next meeting will be held on the evening of July 10.

BREVITIES.

Richard Gibbings was buried yesterday afternoon.

Dr. McCoy of Los Angeles was in town yesterday.

The overlands are running with surprising precision.

H. J. Vail returned to Santa Ana yesterday morning.

More boys have been arrested and fined for stealing fruit.

Charley Bell got what he wanted at Duarte on Friday afternoon.

Pete Steil denies that he knows anything about the Grand Orient.

E. E. Spalding says it isn't the gout, but a bad attack of rheumatism.

The sun shone warm yesterday, but the heat was not uncomfortable.

There will be the usual morning service held at All Saints' Church today.

James W. Scoville is expected back from Chicago about the middle of next week.

Several parties went up to Camp Wilson yesterday. More will follow today.

Some members of the Athletic Club will indulge in a cross-country run this morning.

A party of Marengo Hall guests started for the top of Mt. Wilson yesterday afternoon.

The Valley Hunt closed the season most enjoyably at the Hotel San Gabriel last night.

Children's day services will be held today at the Olivewood and North Pasadena churches.

Miss Manlove expects to spend the summer in Chicago, where she will continue her studies in music.

The condition of Frank Herr, who was accidentally shot on Thursday, was somewhat improved yesterday.

The carnival of games at the Universalist Church Friday night was much enjoyed by the many present.

Several Pasadenians who own land in the vicinity of Bakersfield are feeling jubilant over a reported boom in that section.

The water companies have built a new dam of sand-bags above Devil's Gate, thereby materially increasing the water supply from the stream. The new pipes will be laid without dlay.

Miss Kate Gardner, one of the High school graduates, very pleasantly entertained her classmates and a few other invited guests, Friday evening, at her home on East Colorado street.

Prof. J. D. Graham, principal of the Wilson High school, has had the master-of-arts degree conferred upon him by Victoria College, Toronto, Canada, of which institution he is a graduate.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a special service in Strong's Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. David McLeod, pastor of the Free Methodist Church, will address the meeting. This being the annual observance of State day, items of interest in the work of the State department of the Association of California will be given. A large attendance is urged. This meeting will be for ladies, gentlemen and children, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS

BRITISH POACHERS AND THEIR INGENIOUS WILES.

The Artifice and Audacity of British Game Marauders—Their Character, Methods and Woodcraft Illustrated—Interesting Personal Experiences.

[Copyright, 1891, by Edgar L. Wakeman.]

CARLISLE, England, June 8.—My first introduction to a British poacher was in the ancient city of Galway on a summer's morning in 1888. I wandered out of Elie Madigan's quaint little inn before sunrise, and after a few moments on the quay among the fishwives of Claddagh had started for a stroll out Oughterard way. As I was crossing Queen's bridge my attention was attracted by hundreds upon hundreds of salmon in the shallow waters of the Corrib beneath. They lay, bunched in groups of scores and more, in little pockety pools of the greatest depth, their noses pointing up stream, but all the shoals apparently as motionless as the rocky bed of the river beneath them. It was early for Galway, save at the Claddagh side, as the sleepy old town is hardly astir before 9 o'clock. But I had stood there scarcely a minute when a man in corduroy, highlows, jockey cap and visor, and bearing a huge club in his hand, approached me from the city side. He gave me a sharp look of scrutiny, touched his hat apologetically and walked smartly away. He was one of the royal fishery board water bailiffs, and was in quest of salmon poachers.

He was hardly out of sight before a barefooted man followed upon the bridge. He in turn scrutinized me closely and passed. A moment later the man's arm slid along the waist high stone coping of the bridge. Then there was a gentle splash in the water below. The man kept straight on, increasing the speed of his walk. Directly I saw his arm jerked back, as if by a sudden grasp from the bridge side over the coping. Then he seemed to exert very great strength, while there was some little commotion in the stream beneath. When near the end of the bridge he turned, put his elbows upon the coping in an attitude of contemplation, and waited thus for a few minutes. Finally he passed off the bridge end and turned toward the bay. Without seeming to watch him, I soon saw him reappear near an old fulling mill several rods below.

With him there was now a mangy headed lad, who was hastily unrolling the bottoms of his trousers with one hand, while carrying his jacket in a singularly heavy and baggy way with the other. The barefooted man had within three minutes' time captured two huge salmon with a murderous "drag hook" armed with six huge hooks; and the lad with the pouchy jacket, who had rejoined him, was in waiting beneath the bridge end to care for fish, hooks and line. In fifteen minutes more the two salmon were dressed and in the "herring skibs" of the fishwives, being hawked about the city; and the Corrib poacher had secured eight shillings for his deft morning's work.

My next experience was while a guest during a pheasant shoot on the demesne of a young nobleman in one of the English midland counties. Some time during the day's murderous onslaught upon the birds I had lost a diminutive, but to me valuable notebook. It so worried me that I arose the next morning, dressed and stole down into and out of the castle yard through the huge open gate facing the side next the demesne, before a soul was astir about the entire place. I felt sure of my ability to discover the locality of the previous day's *battue* by following to the right the demesne wall, which must lead to the little patch of low open copse where the pheasants had been driven by the "beating" of the attendants, a number of whom, noted for their woodcraft, and who were loungers at the near village, had been pressed into service. The wall surrounding the demesne was of rough stone and rubble, conical at the top, its crest being rendered seemingly impassable by murderous pieces of broken glass imbedded in the mortar. It was hardly daylight, and a thick mist rendered ordinary objects still more indistinct. I therefore simply followed the wall closely, now and then touching it with a stout walking stick I had taken with me from my chamber, but oftener touching it gently at intervals with my hand.

I was not long in passing the line of heavier forest and reaching the open place where I felt sure the previous day's slaughter of pheasants had occurred; and just as my hand left the wall, following my impulse of search over the shooting ground, my fingers came in contact with the bushy hair of a man's head. I am not exactly an athlete, but that hair and the man under it came up alongside of that demesne wall to nearly my own height, as the Germans say, "Im augenblick!" and I instantly saw I had taken, red handed, a fine specimen of the English poacher. The fact was all the more interesting as I recognized in the precious rascal one of the "beaters" employed by milord's gamekeepers during the previous day's sport. He was a handsome, dirty, chunky fellow of twenty or thereabouts, and he knew how to beg as well as poach.

It occurred to me I could utilize this particular "misplaced matter" both on the lines of acquiring information and in the recovery of my notebook. A proper compact had no sooner been agreed upon than two of the poacher's companions, agreeable to his signal, appeared. One was a weazened old man, spry as a cricket, and the other was a lad of perhaps fifteen years. The latter at once produced what I had made my quest for, and got a half crown for his trouble. Then in a few moments' hasty explanation I secured a good idea of what had been going on in that quarter during the night.

All three had been employed by the gamekeepers the previous day as "beaters" and "helpers," the latter to watch for the falling birds and carry them back to "the bags." A large number were thus stowed away in secure coverts for the following night's work. The poachers well knew that after the evening's tips, beer, pipes and boastful stories in the servants' hall and harness room, every gamekeeper would sleep soundly that night if not another in the year. They were therefore over the demesne wall and at work long before midnight. Their outfit was simple and inexpensive. A strong rope about twelve feet long with triple nooses, one in the middle well bound for securing a fastening on the jagged wall coping, and another at each end, answering for a ladder. A hand cart, the wheels wound with straw and rags to prevent noise and lessen the trail, with a fourth man beside it as a sentinel, was brought along for carrying away the plunder.

The three who entered the grounds had long, lithe poles, each a "bull's-eye" lantern, and between them sulphur or some such stuff and matches for making smudges. They knew every inch of ground "beaten" the day before, and also that the clamor and fright had broken up the rucks or coveys into detached files of pheasants and that these would retreat as high as possible among the branches of larch and fir. The fog, too, was in their favor. All night long they had methodically hunted out certain trees, discovered the pheasants within them, smudged them into half insensibility and deliberately knocked them from their perches, dispatching them the moment they fell by sinking their beastly thumbs in the brain of the befuddled birds. The work of gathering those which had been stolen from the "bag" the previous day was left until the break of day, and was just about completed as I had come upon the scene. Dozens went over the wall into the waiting cart in the few minutes of my investigation. The poles, the [illegible]

As the burly fellow I had caught followed these, and he was still astride the wall, where he had pounded the glass away and daubed a covering of hard clay, I asked him how many they had probably taken. "Has doan't rightly know," was his modest and hoarsely whispered rejoinder; "'likes there be nigh onto forty brace!" Then pulling his forelock and winking wisely he disappeared. The noosed rope slid gently after him, and I heard the swishy sound of the straw wrapped wheels grow fainter, and finally silent, as I set out on my return to the castle the way I come.

Few people in America, or for that matter here, have any adequate idea of the tremendous sums annually expended in the preservation and taking of game in England, Ireland and Scotland. On a former occasion I had need to secure the figures for Scotland alone. Hunting and fishing, with attendant expenses, annually cost British sportsmen in Scotland $20,000,000! What must the sum total consequently be for the three kingdoms? Here, then, is at once found the real origin of poachers and poaching. Every Briton is a born sportsman. Hence with every square rod of ground under lease as a "shooting," and every lineal rod of shore, of beck, burn, river, loch or harbor under lease to somebody as a "fishing," millions are debarred by the severest game laws in the world from any use whatever of the rod and gun, save by stealth and illegally.

Low as is the scale of the professional poacher, it must not be supposed that he is a proscribed outlaw. British newspapers always discuss him from his humorous side. His vocation is everywhere known among villagers and countryside folk, and there are none so dastardly as to give him into the hands of officers. I personally know of many instances where poacher graduates have become gamekeepers. Other gamekeepers often seek their friendship rather than their enmity, thus reducing ravages to the lowest limit. And there are well authenticated cases where milord himself has hobnobbed with them for lessons in cunning and woodcraft. Two of the most noted and incorrigible of British poachers infest the lochs and deer forests in the vicinity of Fort William, Scotland. One is named Macewan, and the other, a confirmed tramp poacher, is known about the region of Loch Eil as "Drousy Mogins." Macewan seems unvanquishable.

In 1888 Lord Abinger, of Inverlochy House, obtained an interdict against him. He immediately secured its removal for £15, a part only of the proceeds of two days' shooting in Lord Abinger's preserves, since which time his operations have not been interfered with. His greatest revenues are, however, secured by night "sweeping" by seines of the pools of the river Lochy, hundreds of grilse or young salmon and some sea trout always being secured. "Drousy Mogins" is more of a poacher angler and less of a pirate. He wanders at will among the Grampian trout streams, supplying the tables of the nobility with the choicest trout from their own streams, and has been offered fabulous sums for a glimpse of his marvelous "flies." But a year since Lord Morton sent a young poacher resident on his Ardgour estate to Cameron of Loch Eil, begging him to employ him as a gillie in order to suppress his genius for poaching. An entire volume might be filled with similar incidents and illustrations.

Poaching is carried on among the vast deer forests and in stream and pool "sweeping" by net in a most lawless and defiant manner. It is simply impossible to provide sufficient gamekeepers and gillies to protect the forests from the inroads of poacher "stalkers," and the poachers of fish are so thoroughly organized, and in sudden conflicts with water bailiffs handle the latter so mercilessly, that the bailiffs usually seek seclusion rather than the marauders.

Genuine cunning, patience, with marvelous moor and woodcraft, are therefore more often found in those poachers who hang about the outskirts of well stocked "shootings" and preserves, alert as sparrow hawks or moor buzzards for poults of ever description which have market value. Pheasant and grouse poaching bring the most profitable returns. Aside from the night raids described above, the ingenious device is resorted to of fitting a game cock with artificial spurs, and stealthily placing him alongside the pheasant covert. The pugnacious pheasant cocks instantly respond to the game cock's crowing challenge, and often three or four brace of pheasants are thus taken.

Again in the highways near where pheasants are bred they may often be seen scratching and rolling in the dust of the road. The poacher provides himself with corn kernels into which short bristles have been inserted. These are greedily devoured, and the birds, choking to death in the hedges, are quickly and quietly dispatched. Grouse are taken by being shot from behind stone walls, an entire brood often being picked off at a time, if the poacher keeps himself out of sight; with the hair snares set on the moor hillocks, in the "runs" around them, and between the "rests" among the heather, and just before daybreak, by silk dragnets with glazed bottoms, on moors which are systematically burnt, an entire covey often being bagged at one sweep.

But the most detestable of all British poachers is that wholesale thief who rents for from twenty to eighty shillings, from some moorland farmer or yeoman, a tiny "hill shooting." He will see that it has a moorland stream and patches of sweet heather, and that it is sunny and sheltered. This is all that is required to comprise a favorite resort for moor game. It will also furnish a few hares and perhaps some black game among the bracken. To this spot covey after covey of moor birds will come for heather and water. They come in well defined flights, and alight in the very same place every morning. The moucher simply notes all these flights, courses, "dips" of flight and alighting grounds, and sets his flynets before day. They are heavy birds, fly straight and swift, and on striking the net become hopelessly entangled or drop stunned into the bag beneath. A moucher renting a "hillside shooting" at forty shillings will thus often, without discharging a gun, take more game than can be shown as bagged at the end of a shooting season on the largest and best conducted game preserves of Britain.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

F. AND A. M.

The Brethren of the Order Hold a Veritable Love-feast.

SANTA MONICA, June 20.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Last evening has gone on record as a notable occasion in the memory of the Masonic fraternity of Santa Monica and vicinity. The first meeting under the dispensation was held in the handsome lodgeroom, located in the third story of the Santa Monica National Bank building. The assembly-room—27x50 feet—is finished and furnished in exceptionally good taste. The ceiling is finished in a delicate blue tint, bordered by a salmon-pink frieze framed with a neat molding, the walls retaining the natural color of the plaster, and the base is finished with wainscoating. A raised platform for the chairs extends around the entire room, while the officers stations are more elevated. The carpet, chairs, hangings, lamps, desks, altar in the center of the room, and other fixtures are all in perfect harmony with the finish, and the effect, as a whole, is exceedingly pleasing.

Upon the altar, with its tasty plush covering, will be placed an elegant Bible, the gift of L. R. Vincent, and the desks of the officers are provided with unique gavels of orange-wood, the handiwork of Frederick Klare—both gentlemen residents of Santa Monica. The desks were also ornamented with vases of flowers, beautiful reminders of the fact that when men assemble for a worthy purpose, woman is always ready to express her sympathy and encouragement. These flowers were the gift of Mrs. J. I. Comstock and Mrs. W. T. Gillis.

The charter members, who have taken an untiring interest in the establishment of this lodge, are: Leroy D. Brown, Southern California Lodge, 278; William T. Gillis, New Caledonia Lodge, 11, Nova Scotia; Niles R. Folsom, Tekamah, Neb.; Abbot Kinney, Pasadena Lodge, 272, California; Charles S. Dales, Fairfield Lodge, 206, Illinois; Martin H. Volkman, St. Andrews' Lodge, 64, Connecticut; Marcus D. Feather, Richmond Lodge, 57, Missouri; Henry C. Bagg, Southern California Lodge, 278; Julius I. Comstock, Morning Star Lodge, 10, Wisconsin; Charles Bergk, Pentalpha Lodge, 202, California; Frederick Klare, Southern California Lodge, 278; Herman E. Hasse, Southern California Lodge, 278; Menzo B. Boyce, Southern California Lodge, 278; Charles E. Ferris, Capitol Lodge, 3, Nebraska; J. E. Dunham, Lebanon Lodge, 26, Ohio; John Schaffer, Lincoln Lodge, Nebraska.

The following gentlemen, assisted by District Inspector F. C. Woodbury of Los Angeles, are the officers of the lodge, all of whom were present last night to parcipate in the opening of this, the first meeting under the dispensation: L. D. Brown, W. M.; W. T Gillis, S. W.; N. R. Folsom, J. W.; C. S. Dales, secretary; Abbott Kinney, treasurer; J. I. Comstock, S. D.; E. J. Dunham, J. D.; Dr. H. C. Bagg and M. H. Volkman, stewards; W. S. Vineyard, marshal; M. D. Feather, tyler.

District Inspector Woodbury, in a conversation with the writer, remarked last night that, all things considered, Santa Monica Lodge starts out under more favorable auspices than any new lodge he has visited in the State. The gentleman is a devoted Mason, and he has left the impress of his enthusiasm upon the brethren here, if they were not already as zealous as he.

The lodge meeting, which was attended by a number of visiting brethren, closed about 10 o'clock, when the doors were thrown open to several non-Masonic friends, and all repaired to the banquet hall, which was under the management of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. de Bussy, Mrs. J. S. Wilson and Miss Ethel. The table, with its floral decorations and prodigal display of good things, was a picture that gladdened the eyes of everyone. There were thirty plates, and all filled. Amid great hilarity and genial talk the feast was discussed, with no beverage accompanament save fragrant coffee.

When all were satisfied, Prof. Brown, who gracefully assumed the role of toastmaster, made a few pertinent remarks and gave as the first sentiment, "Santa Monica," and called upon Abbot Kinney. Mr. Kinney responded briefly with one of his characteristic speeches. He did the subject ample justice.

"Southern California" was the next topic proposed, and the writer—whom the Professor was kind enough to say had grown gray in whooping up this semi-tropic land—was called out. Well, public speaking is not my forte; but I'm sure I didn't say anything to the detriment of the country, unless a very feeble advocacy might be construed as a sort of opposition.

Enlarging the topic to "California," Judge R. A. Ling was called to his feet. The Judge favored his listeners with lots of fun and a fine panegyric on our sun-kissed land, and took his seat amid great applause.

W. S. Vineyard, hailing from the "lake city," was called upon to respond to "Chicago," but excused himself from speaking, whereupon the Professor suggested that Chicago needed no eulogist. She at all times speaks most eloquently for herself.

When Nova Scotia was mentioned, W. T. Gillis proved himself fully equal to the situation. Without surrendering any of his loyal regard for his fatherland, and at the same time holding on tenaciously to his love for the home of his adoption, he expressed the hope that the day is not far distant when not only Nova Scotia, but all Canada, will become a part of the United States.

E. J. Vawter, Sr., responded to "Local enterprise" in a very pertinent manner, as he himself has been one of its factors almost from the inception of the town. He saw many evidences of improvement, but thought they are not what they might have been, which sentiment all no doubt silently endorsed.

As the closing topic of this intellectual feast "The ladies," was served as dessert, and District Inspector Woodbury was selected as the orator to do the subject justice. The gentleman responded gallantly, closing with the fine sentiment, "Our mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts are all ladies." The speaker then branched off on Masonry, and gave an eloquent talk on his favorite theme.

By this time it was getting on toward midnight, when Prof. Brown dismissed the exercises with a few happy remarks, and if the glow of satisfaction that radiated the faces of those present is any index, each and every one was ready to respond to the sentiment, "Verily, it is good to be here."

PESCADOR.

SAN GABRIEL.

SAN GABRIEL, June 18.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill; today is the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and tomorrow, June 19, will be the anniversary of the declaration of war against Great Britain, 1812. Have the foregoing anniversaries anything to do with the present warm spell?

Cook & Langley are still packing and shipping oranges from here at a great rate. Last week they shipped eighteen carloads from here. About two hundred carloads of oranges have been shipped from the San Gabriel depot to date.

About twelve carloads of potatoes have been shipped from here in the past few days. The principal shippers are Richard Garvey and Symon B. de Camp. Mr. Garvey has still about fifty carloads on hand.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Supervisors will pass an ordinance closing all saloons throughout the county on Sundays and then enforce it. Such a measure would be popular with our best citizens and be the means of preventing much disgraceful Sunday brawling.

A Chinaman here recently offered Constable Albert Smith $50 a month for permission to run a fan-tan game.

Mr. William Marshall of Alhambra is setting out some of his vacant lots in the Hall & Stilson tract to nursery stock. The good work of throwing the old-time fifty-foot lots back into acreage, and then planting to fruit trees, still goes on.

O. W. Langdon has been reëlected to the board of school trustees.

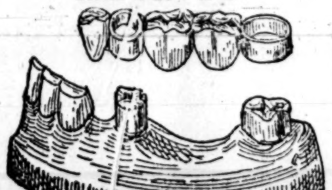
Our public school will close for the vacation next week. It is hoped that the same corps of teachers will be retained, as they have given universal satisfaction.

Prof. R. B. Warren, formerly of Orange, but more recently of San Diego county, has been visiting friends here.

Mrs. Orion H. Burke and children have come in from Mexico to spend the summer months.

Willard Fuller has finished harvesting his 200 acres of barley. He has a fine crop. The hay generally is good, and saved in good condition.

The wages paid to orange pickers and packers and others connected with the business has been of considerable benefit to the community, especially to those who depend on the labor of their hands for their support. S. G.



Lines of Travel.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Leave Los Angeles for Pasadena	Leave Pasadena for Los Angeles
†6:[illegible] a.m.	†6:[illegible] a.m.
*8:00 a.m.	*7:15 a.m.
*9:00 a.m.	†8:00 a.m.
*10:00 a.m.	*9:00 a.m.
*11:00 a.m.	*10:00 a.m.
*12:01 p.m.	*11:00 a.m.
*2:00 p.m.	*1:00 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.	*2:00 p.m.
*5:25 p.m.	*4:00 p.m.
*6:30 p.m.	*5:25 p.m.
*9:30 p.m.	*7:00 p.m.
*11:30 p.m.	*10:30 p.m.

Running time between Los Angeles and Pasadena, 30 minutes.

Leave Los Angeles for Glendale.	Leave Glendale for Los Angeles.
†7:00 a.m.	†7:50 a.m.
*8:25 a.m.	*10:10 a.m.
*11:40 a.m.	*1:10 p.m.
*2:15 p.m.	*3:15 p.m.
*4:10 p.m.	*5:05 p.m.
*6:05 p.m.	*6:40 p.m.

Running time between Los Angeles and Glendale, 30 minutes. Add 5 minutes for Verdugo Park time.

Leave Los Angeles for Altadena.	Leave Altadena for Los Angeles.
6:45 a.m.	*7:43 a.m.*
12:01 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.	*5:00 p.m.

Running time between Los Angeles and Altadena, 55 minutes.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays ‡Daily except Saturday. §Saturday night only. Special rates to excursion and picnic parties. Depot east end Downey-avenue bridge. General offices: Rooms 12, 13 and 14 Burdick Block.

T. B. BURNETT, Gen. Magr.
W. WINCUP, G. P. A.

Lines of Travel.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1891.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles (Arcade Depot.) Fifth street daily as follows:

Leave for.	DESTINATION.	Arr. from
3:50 p.m.	Banning	10:15 a.m.
5:10 p.m.	Banning	10:00 p.m.
9:05 a.m.	Colton	4:20 p.m.
3:50 p.m.	Colton	10:00 p.m.
5:10 p.m.	Colton	10:15 a.m.
5:10 p.m.	Deming and East	10:00 p.m.
5:10 p.m.	El Paso and East	10:00 p.m.
5:40 p.m.	Chino	8:37 a.m.
9:25 a.m.	L. Beach and San Pedro	3:27 p.m.
5:12 p.m.	L. Beach and San Pedro	8:15 a.m.
10:40 p.m.	Ogden and East, 1st class	2:30 p.m.
1:35 p.m.	Ogden and East, 2d class	7:25 a.m.
10:40 p.m.	Portland, Or.	7:25 a.m.
9:05 a.m.	Riverside	10:15 a.m.
3:50 p.m.	Riverside	10:00 p.m.
	Riverside	4:20 p.m.
5:10 p.m.	Riverside	[illegible]
9:05 a.m.	San Bernardino	10:15 a.m.
3:50 p.m.	San Bernardino	
	San Bernardino	4:20 p.m.
5:10 p.m.	San Bernardino	10:00 p.m.
	Redlands	10:15 a.m.
9:05 a.m.	Redlands	4:20 p.m.
3:50 p.m.	Redlands	10:00 p.m.
1:35 p.m.	San Fran & Sacramento	7:25 a.m.
10:40 p.m.	San Fran & Sacramento	2:30 p.m.
‡9:37 a.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	[illegible]:55 a.m.
5:02 p.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	‡4:04 p.m.
1:35 p.m.	Santa Barbara	2:00 p.m.
7:25 a.m.	Santa Barbara	9:05 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica	11:57 a.m.
†10:25 a.m.	Santa Monica	†6:4[illegible] p.m.
1:17 p.m.	Santa Monica	4:28 p.m.
5:07 p.m.	Santa Monica	8:38 a.m.
‡6:10 p.m.	Santa Monica	‡7:20 a.m.
4:40 p.m.	Tustin	8:43 p.m.
4:40 p.m.	Whittier	8:43 a.m.

Local and through tickets sold, baggage checked, Pullman sleeping car reservations made, and general information given upon application to J. M. CRAWLEY, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., No. 200 S. Spring st., cor. Second. CHARLES SEYLER, Agent at Depots.

‡Sundays excepted.
†Sundays only.

RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Mgr.
T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen. Passenger Agt.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RY.

(Santa Fe Route.)

IN EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1891.

LEAVE.	LOS ANGELES.	ARRIVE.
*12:20 p.m.	Overland	*3:45 p.m.
*8:15 a.m.	San Diego Coast Line.	*12:15 p.m.
*3:05 p.m.	San Diego Coast Line.	*9:00 p.m.
*8:30 a.m.	Azusa and Pasadena.	*9:55 a.m.
*10:25 a.m.	Azusa and Pasadena.	*1:25 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.	Azusa and Pasadena.	*6:30 p.m.
†1:25 p.m.	Azusa and Pasadena.	†7:40 a.m.
†5:22 p.m.	Azusa and Pasadena.	†4:40 p.m.
‡6:30 p.m.	Azusa and Pasadena.	‡8:50 a.m.
*12:20 p.m.	Pasadena	*2:45 p.m.
†7:45 a.m.	Pasadena	†8:50 a.m.
*8:30 a.m.	San Bernardino via Pasadena	*9:55 a.m.
*12:20 p.m.		*2:45 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.		*6:30 p.m.
*10:00 a.m.	San Bernardino via Orange & Riverside	*10:15 a.m.
†4:00 p.m.		*5:30 p.m.
‡6:40 p.m.		
*8:30 a.m.	Riverside via Pasadena & San Ber'd no	*6:30 p.m.
*10:00 a.m.	Riverside via Orange.	*10:15 a.m.
†4:00 p.m.	Riverside via Orange.	*5:39 p.m.
‡6:40 p.m.	Riverside via Orange.	
*8:30 a.m.	Redl'ds & Mentone via Pasadena	*9:55 a.m.
*12:20 p.m.		*6:30 p.m.
†4:00 p.m.		†2:45 p.m.
*10:00 a.m.	Redl'ds & Mentone via Orange & Riverside	*5:39 p.m.
†4:00 p.m.		*10:15 a.m.
‡6:40 p.m.		
†12:20 p.m.	S. Jacinto via S. Bdno	†6:30 p.m.
†10:00 a.m.	Temecula & San Jacinto via Orange & East Riverside	†5:39 p.m.
*8:15 a.m.	Santa Ana	*8:50 a.m.
*3:05 p.m.	Santa Ana	*12:10 p.m.
	Santa Ana	*5:39 p.m.
*5:05 p.m.	Santa Ana	*9:00 p.m.
‡3:05 p.m.	Escondido via C'st Line	†12:10 p.m.
*10:15 a.m.	Redondo Beach	*8:29 a.m.
*1:30 p.m.	Redondo Beach	*3:53 p.m.
*5:25 p.m.	Redondo Beach	†5:18 p.m.
‡9:10 a.m.	Redondo Beach	‡8:19 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily Except Sunday. ‡Sundays only. ED CHAMBERS, Ticket Agent, First-street depot. CHAS. T. PARSONS, Ticket Agent, 129 North Spring street. Depot at foot of First street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., General Agents, San Francisco.

Northern routes embrace lines for Portland, Or., Victoria, B.C., and Puget Sound, Alaska, and all coast points.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

Time Table for June, 1891.

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

For	
Port Harford... Santa Barbara... San Pedro...... San Diego......	S. S. Pomona, June 4, 12, 20, 28, July 6. S. S. Corona, June 8, 16, 24, July 2.
or Redondo....... San Pedro and Way Ports....	S. S. Coos Bay, June 6, 14, 22, 30, July 8. S. S. Eureka, June 2, 10, 18, 26, July 4.

LEAVE SAN PEDRO.

For	
San Diego......	S. S. Corona, June 2, 10, 18, 26, July 4. S. S. Pomona, June 6, 14, 22, 30, July 8.

LEAVE SAN PEDRO.

For	
San Francisco.. Port Harford... Santa Barbara..	S. S. Corona, June 4, 12, 20, 28, July 6. S. S. Pomona, June 8, 16, 24, July 2.

LEAVE SAN PEDRO AND REDONDO.

For	
San Francisco and Way Ports......	S. S. Eureka, June 5, 13, 21, 29, July 7. S. S. Coos Bay, June 1, 9, 17, 25, July 3.

Cars to connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S. P. R. R. Depot, Fifth street, Los Angeles, at 9:25 a.m.

Passengers per Coos Bay and Eureka via Redondo, leave Santa Fé depot at 5:25 p.m.

Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

The steamers [illegible] and Coos Bay will call regularly at Newport pier for and with freight and passengers.

The company reserve the right to change the steamers or their days of sailing.

☞ For passage or freight as above or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to W. PARRIS, Agent. Office, No. 124 W. Second St., Los Angeles.

REDONDO RAILWAY.

Depot Grand ave. and Jefferson st. Take Grand ave. cable cars or Main st. and Agricultural Park horse cars.

On and after

Saturday, June 13th, 1891.

Trains leave depot at Redondo hotel.

FOR REDONDO: Leave Los Angeles.	FOR LOS ANGELES: Leave Redondo.
*8:00 a.m.	*6:30 a.m.
*9:30 a.m.	*8:10 a.m.
*10:40 a.m.	*9:20 a.m.
*1:30 p.m.	*11:00 a.m.
†4:20 p.m.	†2:45 p.m.
*6:45 p.m.	*5:30 p.m.
‡5:10 p.m.	‡4:00 p.m.
‡8:15 p.m.	‡7:00 p.m.

*—Daily. †—Daily except Sunday. ‡—Sunday only.

Connecting with Grand-ave. cable cars and Main and Jefferson st. horse cars.

GEO. J. AINSWORTH, President.
JAS. N. SUTTON, Trainmaster.

CATALINA ISLAND STEAMERS

Commencing Sunday, June 28th, and until further notice, the Wilmington Transportation Company's steamship "Falcon" will make regular trips to Avalon, connecting at San Pedro with trains leaving and arriving at S. P. Arcade depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Sunday,	8:15 a.m.	Sunday,	7:50 p.m.
Monday,	9:25 a.m.	Tuesday,	3:27 p.m.
Wednesday,	9:25 a.m.	Thursday,	3:27 p.m.
Friday,	9:25 a.m.	Saturday,	3:27 p.m.

The company reserves the right to change steamers and days of sailing. Excursion July 4th and every Sunday.

Fare: Round trip from Los Angeles, unlimited $3.00. Round trip from Los Angeles 4th of July and Sunday only, $2.60.

W. G. HALSTEAD,
Gen. Pass. & Frt. Agt., San Pedro.
HANCOCK BANNING, Agent,
130 W. Second st., Los Angeles.

S. G. V. RAPID TRANSIT R'Y.

WILSON'S PEAK AND SIERRA MADRE.

'Buses for above points connect at Baldwin's Station with trains leaving Los Angeles.

Trains arrive and depart from depot, corner of Aliso and Anderson st., Los Angeles, as follows:

LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION	ARRIVE FROM
7:55 a.m.	Monrovia	7:49 a.m.
11:10 a.m.	Monrovia	9:54 a.m.
3:10 p.m.	Monrovia	2:04 p.m.
5:10 p.m.	Monrovia	5:04 p.m.
SUNDAY ONLY.		
9:30 a.m.	Monrovia	8:49 a.m.
5:00 p.m.	Monrovia	4:49 p.m.

Take street car or 'bus from corner of Main and Arcadia sts., direct for depot.

WM. G. KERCKHOFF, Receiver.
S. P. JEWETT, Gen. Manager.

CITY BRIEFS

There are undelivered telegrams at the office of the Postal Telegraph Company for F. W. Skinner, John Haynis and Mrs. Charles Jones.

The Palymnia Quartette of Pasadena will give one of their entertaining concerts at the Central Baptist Church next Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union office for M. E. Fish, Mrs. C. H. Richardson, Sara Ester Castillon, Ward & Clark and W. F. McClure.

Rev. A. C. Smither, pastor Temple-street Christian Church, will preach at 11 a. m. on "A Greater Than Solomon;" at 7:45 upon "The Captivity of Israel." All invited.

Rev. Charles L. Cook of Pine Ridge, S. D., will officiate and deliver an address on "The Mission among the Indians," at the Church of the Angels, Garvanza, this afternoon.

Mrs. Jane Doe Watson, keeper of the Weil lodging-house, on South Main street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The case will come up Monday.

The Citizen's Water Company shut off the supply last evening about 8 o'clock. None of the officers could be found, but it is supposed the stoppage was necessary to make needed repairs.

Constable Clements, who has been visiting in San Francisco and other cities in the northern part of the State, returned home Friday evening, and was at his office yesterday attending to business.

The steam schooner Alcazar and three-master schooner Marion, loaded with ties and bridge lumber for the Terminal, arrived at Long Beach early yesterday morning, and are floating the stuff ashore.

"A Hobbled Steed" will be turned loose at Immanuel Church, corner Tenth and Pearl street, Wednesday evening. He will graze under the herding of the Anonymous Lecture Course. You ought to be on hand to see about it.

A telegram was received at Salvation Army headquarters yesterday to the effect that Commander Ballington Booth and his wife would not arrive in this city until 3 o'clock this afternoon. They will probably appear at the meeting this evening.

Mick Creston was arrested on a charge of assault yesterday by Officer Bosqui. Creston took improper liberties with a little girl, on Main street, several days ago, and being recognized yesterday by the child's mother, a warrant was sworn out for his arrest.

Charles Howard, who is employed in the Bortling Bros.' spice house on Los Angeles street, met with a most painful accident the other day. He was working around the machinery when his left hand caught in the cog-wheels and all four fingers were taken off.

The cottage of W. James, at the corner of Burlington and First streets, was totally destroyed by fire, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was caused by a lamp explosion. The engines were on hand but could do nothing for want of water.

Col. George Butler Griffin yesterday received two fine photographs of the monument recently erected in memory of Father Junipero Serra, at Monterey. Col. Griffin will present one of these photographs to the Historical Society, and will also read an interesting paper on Father Junipero at the next meeting.

The Los Angeles Athletic Club will open the new city league today with the Tufts-Lyon Arms Company. The latter team will have Tyler and Long in the points, while McAleer and Newcome will do the heavy work for the Athletic Club. Game will be called by Tanny Watson at 2:30 o'clock p.m., at the old First-street grounds. Admission is free.

Capt. William Williams of San Pedro challenges any boat less than twenty-five feet in length to sail a race at San Pedro over a ten-mile course for any amount not less than $250 a side. Capt. Williams will sail the sloop Esperanza. The dimensions of the Esperanza are: Length 18 feet, beam 7 feet; $50 forfeit has been deposited in the Bank of San Pedro.

The property-owners along the line of the Santa Monica boulevard held a meeting at The Palms yesterday afternoon to agree on some line of action in regard to having the thoroughfare kept up. They consider that they have given valuable land to the county and they complain that the boulevard is not kept in proper condition. They also complain that their petitions have been ignored.

The Pasadena Star of yesterday says: "Judge McKinley today granted Mrs. S. J. Fleming a decree of divorce from her husband, with the right to resume her maiden name (Lyman,) to retain possession of her child, and to have ownership and control of the homestead and household furniture in South Pasadena." There is nothing on the record of the court to this effect and the announcement is somewhat premature. The case is still pending.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, June 20.—At 5:07 a. m. the barometer registered 29.84, at 5:07 p. m. 29.82. The thermometer for corresponding hours showed 56° and 74° Maximum temperature, 80°, minimum temperature, 54°. Cloudless.

Rev. J. D. Hammond of San Francisco is at the Westminster.

Interest compounded quarterly to depositors by the German American Savings Bank.

W. E. Domf of Wheeling, W. Va., is touring the State. He is at the Hollenbeck.

S. D. Hayward, New York city, and W. S. Yates and wife of Buffalo are at the Hollenbeck.

Miss de la Baere has already three classes in painting, drawing and French in the Clifton House.

There will be a concert at Westlake Park this evening by Douglass's band after their return from Santa Monica.

The Marlborough school, West Twenty-third street, will close June 26, and reopen September 28. The new Belt Line will pass the door.

Eugene Hahn of the San Francisco Post, accompanied by his wife, is in the city on a pleasure trip. They are staying at the Nadeau.

William Burke, president of the First National Bank of Tobias, Neb., returned to the Westminster yesterday, after a short visit to Coronado.

A. J. Everest and Miss Everest, whose father, H. B. Everest, is proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, Riverside, were at the Westminster yesterday.

Arthur H. Symons, a pleasure-seeker from New York, and Frank Krag, a capitalist from Janesville, Wis., registered at the Westminster Hotel yesterday.

John F. Humphreys & Son, under the head of "for sale, country property," offer some fine bargains. It would pay any one with capital to investigate.

Miss Wagner, having returned from the East, will be pleased to receive her friends and patrons at her studio, No. 356 Clay street, corner Fourth. Lessons given in all the latest styles of china decoration.

The board of managers of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica left Chicago the other day for this city and will be here some time this week. They are traveling in the special car Haslemere.

Delightful Saturday and Sunday vacation excursions, affording all an opportunity to visit the city and bay of San Diego, and the only and world-renowned Hotel del Coronado. Tickets good returning until following Monday, at half fare, on sale at Southern California Railway ticket offices, No. 129 North Spring street, and First-street station. Trains leave Los Angeles 8:15 a.m. and 3:05 p.m.

The postal authorities in this city are trying to popularize the "special delivery system." The benefits of the system do not seem to be fully understood. By attaching a ten-cent special delivery stamp, all matter must be delivered immediately upon its receipt between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., and it is claimed by the postoffice people that in many instances this system can be made to take the place of telegraphing, with a corresponding saving.

THE RAILROADS.

STILL ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THE TERMINAL.

A Parallel Railroad Scheme in New Mexico—Squabbling over Rates—General and Local Railroad Mention.

Long Beach is playing peculiar tactics nowadays. The place appeared to be exceedingly anxious to induce the Los Angeles Terminal Company to build to that point, but one faction of citizens has persistently fought the enterprise. Yesterday afternoon another injunction was served upon General Manager Burnett, restraining the company from building a line in front of a certain man's lot in Long Beach. This obstruction, on top of preceding ones, will serve to greatly retard the construction of the road to tide water.

REDUCTION OF RAISIN RATES.

The efforts of the Fresno raisin shippers to secure lower rates for their product to eastern markets has been partially successful. As has been stated, the traffic officials of the Southern Pacific promised the Fresno committee that if the consent of connecting roads could be secured the rates would be revised. A dispatch now brings the information that the recommendation of the Transcontinental Freight Committee for a reduction of the rate on raisins and dried fruit has been approved, and the new sheet will quote a change from $1.55 to $1.50 on carload lots. Nothing has been done in the matter of canned goods.

SCRAP HEAP.

Cheap rates to San Diego are attracting many visitors thitherward, who enjoy the ride along the Coast.

The Santa Fé traffic managers are still having a tussle with the Western traffic Association. The road has been charged with insubordination to the rulings of the commissioner.

The rumored one-fare-round-trip rates made for the Grand Army of the Republic by the Wabash at Kansas City has not yet been verified, but as soon as authenticated application will be made by the other lines for relief.

The Iowa Travelers' Association was recently refused a reduced rate to their approaching annual convention. They made a vigorous protest, and on request of some lines, the question has been resubmitted to the western lines for a vote.

At a meeting of the Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Blanchard, Jaycox and Shaw, was appointed to confer with the Illinois Central regarding the appointment of a joint agent at the World's Fair grounds.

The order of Railway Telegraphers, despite the bitter opposition encountered since its inception, has prospered amazingly. Nearly three hundred delegates attended the recent convention of the order in St. Louis last week. The order is said have a membership of 12,000.

A project is on foot for the construction of a railroad from El Paso to Denver by way of Los Vegas and Trinidad, paralleling the Santa Fé for most of the distance. The agitation over the question seems as yet to be only local, and it is not known what, if any, influence is behind it. A mass meeting will be held at El Paso on July 21 to take some action in the matter, and meetings will follow at other points on the proposed line. It is not clear why such a road is needed.

The Chronicle says that J. H. Miller and E. G. Bryant of Latrobe, El Dorado county, have filed a joint sworn complaint with the Railroad Commission. They allege that the schedule rates on the Sacramento and Placerville line of the Southern Pacific are not being lived up to and that they are excessive. The rate on seven cords of live or white oak or on nine cords of pine is $16, but the complainants state that the company charges for overweight and without regard to the number of cords as high as $21. The rate from a point three miles more distant is $15 always, and the statement is made that when they have drawn attention to this fact the company's employés have directed the complainants to haul their lumber to the $15 point.

PERSONALS.

Mark R. Plaisted of the Riverside Enterprise is in town.

George H. Crofts and wife of Redlands are at the Nadeau.

Gus Heymann of San Francisco is in the city at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. George H. Mathfield of San Diego is at the Nadeau for a few day.

H. K. Truman of Chicago is in the city and registered at the Nadeau.

H. Morris of San Francisco is in the city for a short time. He is at the Nadeau.

O. T. Johnson and family are now at "Eutopia," their home on Magnolia avenue, Riverside.

Mrs. J. F. Sartori and Mrs. Edwin T. Earl of the Westminster are spending Sunday at Coronado.

Gen. William Vandever arrived from Ventura yesterday and is domiciled at the Hollenbeck.

Among Chicago people at the Hollenbeck are L. N. Jacobs, O. G. Ruel, E. T. Parsons and E. H. Rorig.

Miss E. C. Parker, who has been on an extended visit to the East since last October, has returned to Los Angeles.

F. L. Southack is spending a few days at the Hollenbeck, accompanied by his wife and family. They registered from 'Frisco.

Employments in France.

In all trades connected with food in France women are largely employed. In biscuit making they need to serve a somewhat arduous apprenticeship. The manufacture of shawls is very well paid, but is fatiguing. Taken as a whole there are not so many men employed in factories in Paris as in some other French towns. Sorting rags is a very unhealthy occupation. In this women are much employed, and receive in payment fifteen francs a week. Women are also employed in leather manufactories preparing the leather which is afterward pressed in machines.

In the making of military equipments women work equally in shops and in their own homes. Several large firms have the monopoly of this work, which is chiefly done by means of the sewing machine. In the making of perfumery, too, women are much employed; this and soap making needs but a very short apprenticeship. Tobacco employs 1,500 women out of 1,800 workpeople. For this six months' apprenticeship is needed, and the lowest salary is 3½ francs a day. Weavers of fine stuff for furniture receive three francs a day. The weaving of galloons for carriages and ribbons for decorations is done entirely by women.—New York Sun.

There has been some dispute as to the descent of the dog—whether it is an improved progeny of the wolf or a distinct variety. That it is not a different species is proved by the fact that the dog and the wolf will mate and produce offspring. Nevertheless it is probable that the dog is merely descended from the same original stock with the wolf.

It was not until about fifty years ago that cut ice became a commodity admitting of purchase by persons of moderate means. In New York city alone at the present day, the yearly consumption of ice amounts to about 1,000,000 tons.

Probably Satisfactory.

Sharpson—Phlatz, what makes your nose so red?

Phlatz—It glows with pride because it never pokes itself into other people's business.—Chicago Tribune.

Swift Fijian Sailing Craft.

We saw to windward a native boat bearing down upon us under full stress of sail. A Fijian boat is made of a hollowed cocoanut log, sharpened at both ends. About ten feet on one side of it is placed a long and slender log of lighter wood, both parts of the craft being at once connected by and supporting a raised platform of bamboo. Such a boat floats on the water like a cork, and offers no more resistance than a racing shell. A mast set in the center of the platform supports a triangular sail of matting, with the base of the figure upmost. A very top heavy effect is thus produced, but nothing can overturn the light vessel owing to the breadth of its base, and it flies through the water like the wind.

The catamaran that pursued us easily kept up with the launch, although we drove it at full speed to keep ahead, and with the huge, misshapen mat sail flapping and rolling like a great bat's wing as the boat thrashed through the billows, and sent showers of spray over the glistening bodies of the dozen natives who stood or squatted upon the deck, the picture was something fascinatingly strange and barbaric and never to be forgotten. When the boat was near us our launch ran under a jutting point, where thickly clustered palms cut off the wind, and the catamaran becoming becalmed got out oars and turned in for the shore.—Cor. Boston Journal.

Crawling Out.

Wife (in a new costume)—What do you think of this?

Husband (in disgust)—What a gown!

Wife (angrily)—You brute! This is the very latest style—the Watteau gown.

Husband (scared)—That—that's what I said, m' dear. Watteau gown.—New York Weekly.

DIED.

BICKFORD—In this city, June 19th, Frank B. Bickford, aged 42, a native of Belfast, Me.

Funeral today (Sunday) at 3 p.m., from his late residence, Twenty-ninth st., east of Main. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HOUGH.—Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of D. C. HOUGH, Monday, June 22d, at 11 a.m., from his residence, 369 S. Pearl st. Interment private.

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THE CALIFORNIANS;

—OR—

Captain and Captain's Wife.

A Graphic Story of American Enterprise and Daring by Jules Verne, Author of "Around the World in Eighty Days."

Written for the Los Angeles Times.

CHAPTER I.

The Dreadnaught.

There are two chances to one that friends who are about to be separated by a long voyage will never see each other again—those who are left behind may be missing upon the return; those who set out may never come back again. But no such thought as this bothered the heads of the seamen who were busily engaged in getting the Dreadnaught ready for sea on the morning of March 15, 1875. On that day the Dreadnaught, John Allaire, master, was to set sail from the port of San Diego, Cal., on a voyage through the seas of the northern Pacific.

The Dreadnaught, a three-master of 900 tonnage, belonged to that style of clipper-built ships which the Americans use so advantageously in their foreign trade and which in point of speed nearly rival the best steamers in their merchant marine. Such a finely-built vessel was the Dreadnaught, and so admirably commanded that not a man of her crew would have consented to ship on any other vessel even with an assurance of higher pay. Every heart throbbed, every breast was filled with that two-fold confidence based upon the certainty of having shipped on a good vessel under a good captain.

The Dreadnaught was about to leave port on her first voyage, excepting of course her trial trip, for account of her owners, the shipping house of Hollister & Co., of San Diego. Her port of destination was to be Calcutta which she was to reach by way of Singapore, with a cargo of American manufactured goods, and upon her return voyage she was to bring a consignment of East Indi. merchandise for one of the California ports.

Capt. John Allaire was a young man just 29, with an open manly countenance full of force and decision. He was endowed to a high degree with moral courage, so superior to physical courage—the "two hours after midnight" courage as Napoleon called it, that is to say, the kind which can calmly face the unforseen and gather strength in emergencies. It would be difficult to imagine a finer specimen of physical manhood. The flash of his dark eyes, the ruddy cheeks, the broad shoulders and arched chest, the great strength of his hands, the springy, elastic tread, all betokened the presence of an iron will inside of an iron body. And yet John Allaire was kind and generous to a fault, ready almost instinctively to sacrifice his life for a fellow-creature. He had so much of the heroic in him that it seemed only a matter of course for him to perform a brave act, and he had given an earnest of this while still a lad, by saving the lives of several of his playmates. In after years this instinctive devotion ripened into a matter of faith with him and set its indelible impress upon the man's character.

John Allaire had taken a wife a few years previous to the sailing of the Dreadnaught, a Miss Molly Manson—an orphan, belonging to one of the best families in San Diego. The young girl's fortune was a modest one, but quite in keeping with the young man's position—that of a mate on one of the Hollister fleet of merchantmen. But there was good reason to assume that Molly would some day or other inherit a large fortune from a rich uncle, Edward Manson, who was a large land speculator and mill-owner in the western part of Tennessee. In the meantime, there were two people to support; yes, three, for little Walter—Walt as a pet name—had come into the world the first year of their marriage, therefore, the Captain—and the Captain's wife agreed with him—couldn't think of giving up the sea just yet. Later he would determine what would be the best thing for him to do, either after Molly had become an heiress or he had grown rich in the service of Hollister & Co.

Anyway, his career had been a brilliant one, and he now found himself captain of a splendid clipper ship, at an age when most of his associates were nothing more than first or second mates. But the fact is, his splendid qualifications were universally conceded, and it would have been hard to find a more popular man than Capt. Allaire, either in San Diego or in any other Californian port. The personal bravery displayed by him in rescuing a shipwrecked crew on one occasion, and in his skill and tenacity of purpose in effecting the salvage of a valuable cargo abandoned by master and seamen, had made his name known to merchants and shippers all along the coast.

The firm of Hollister & Co. offered him the command of the Dreadnaught, which was all ready to be launched. Allaire had accepted without the slightest hesitation, for he felt that he was qualified to fill the position, and had been thereupon authorized to pick his officers and seamen, such was the perfect confidence which the house had in him. It was under these circumstances that the Dreadnaught was about to make her first voyage under the command of Capt. John Allaire.

The sailing of this splendid new clipper ship was quite an event. The firm of Hollister & Co. very justly enjoyed the reputation of being one of the wealthiest and most reputable shipping houses in San Diego, thanks to the wise administration of its affairs by William Hollister, a man respected by his competitors and beloved by his friends. Everyone was delighted when it became known that he had put John Allaire in command of the Dreadnaught. It was not surprising, therefore, that on this particular morning, March 15, a vast concourse of people, many of them personal friends, and all of them admirers of the young Captain, should have collected on the wharves of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to give him a parting cheer.

The crew of the Dreadnaught was made up of ten able-bodied seamen and master and mate. The sailors were all natives residents of San Diego, experienced men and glad of an opportunity to serve under Captain Allaire. The mate was an excellent officer, Roderick Shelton by name. Although he was Allaire's senior by five or six years, this fact didn't gall him the least bit, nor did an envious or jealous thought ever enter his mind. He was the first to acknowledge that Allaire was the man for the post. They had been messmates for years, and had learned to appreciate each other. Besides, whatever William Hollister did was well done. Rod Shelton and his men were devoted to him, body and soul. Most of the crew had already shipped on some one or other of his vessels, and officers and men were really like one family.

So favorable, therefore, was the outlook that but one thought seemed to be uppermost in the minds of the fathers and mothers, wives and sweethearts who congregated on the wharf to bid good-bye to these fortunate seamen, and that was, it would be but a matter of six months, a flying trip between California and India, an excursion from San Diego to Calcutta, and not one of those commercial or exploring expeditions which keep a ship at sea for years, exposed to the most dangerous waters of both hemispheres. This crew knew what such expeditions were, and their families had often seen them sail away under conditions well qualified to cause grave apprehensions.

The work of getting the Dreadnaught ready for sea was nearly completed. The ship was lying pretty well out in the harbor, so that when the time should come for her to weigh anchor, she would stand in need of no tug to tow her through the narrows. As a good breeze was blowing off shore, all she would have to do would be to trim sails and get away. Capt. Allaire couldn't have wished for better weather, or more favorable wind to carry him out of these waters which glistened in the morning sun far beyond the Coronado Isles.

By 10 o'clock every man was at his post. There were to be no more permits to go ashore. It might almost be said that the voyage had actually begun. Several yawls had come up alongside the ship at the starboard ladder to take off those who had gone on board to bid friends or relatives a last good-bye. Among these were Andrew Hollister, senior partner of the firm of Hollister & Co., and Mrs. Allaire, followed by a servant in charge of little Walt. With the Captain's wife were Lewis Barker and his wife Kate, Molly's first cousin. The mate, Rod Shelton, not having any family, had no parting scenes to go through with, but he was more than certain that Mr. Hollister and Capt. John's wife would not fail to wish him good speed and safe return.

Just then Shelton was standing on the forecastle where half a dozen men were already at the capstan weighing anchor, and the click of the capstan pawls could be heard. The Dreadnaught had already swung around a little and the cable had begun to creak in the hawsehole. The national colors were flying from the mizzen peak and from the main truck was displayed the house flag bearing the initials of Andrew Hollister & Co. The sails were loosened and all ready to be hoisted the moment the ship should get a little headway under the pressure of her forestay sails and jibs.

Standing on the quarter-deck, with his watchful eye taking note of everything going on about him, was John Allaire, listening to the last instructions of Andrew Hollister in reference to the vessel and her cargo.

As the merchant handed the ship's papers and the bills of lading to the young Captain, he said:

"John, if circumstances should require you to modify your course, act according to your best judgment and let me hear from you from the first place you touch at. Perhaps you may touch at one of the Phillipines, for I don't suppose you intend to pass through Torres Strait."

"No, Mr. Hollister," replied Capt. John, "I have no notion of risking the Dreadnaught in the dangerous seas north of Australia. My route will be the Sandwich Islands, the Marianas, Mindanao of the Phillipines, the Colebes and Macassar Strait in order to reach Singapore through the Java Sea. It's plain sailing from this point to Calcutta. I don't think that any winds that I may meet with in the west Pacific will force me to change this course. However, should you want to telegraph me, be kind enough to address me either at Mindanao, where I may touch, or at Singapore, where I certainly shall."

"Very well, John, and don't neglect to advise me at the very earliest possible moment of market prices in Calcutta. It may be that your report would lead me to make some changes with respect to the Dreadnaught's cargo on her return trip."

"You may rely upon me, Mr. Hollister," replied Allaire.

At this moment, Shelton approached:

"The anchor's atrip, Captain."

"And the ebb?"

"Is making itself felt."

"Stand by, then!"

Then turning to Mr. Hollister, Capt. John thus addressed him, his words having the genuine ring of gratitude in them:

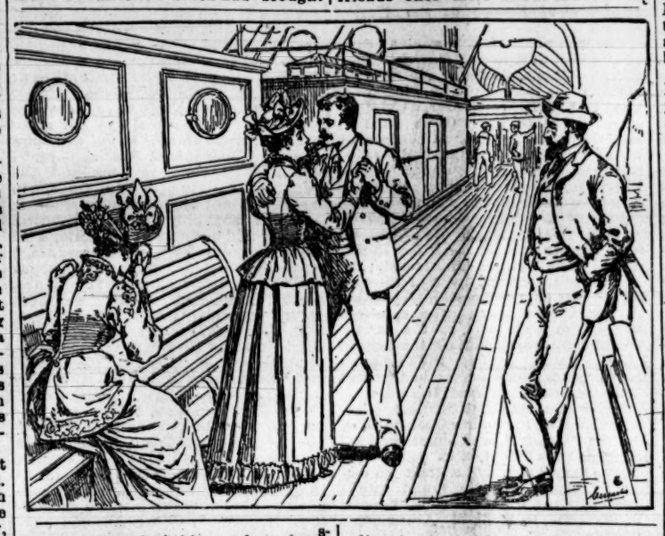
"Once more, Mr. Hollister, let me thank you for having given me the command of the Dreadnaught. I trust that you will not be disappointed in me."

"I am sure I shall not, John," said Hollister; "I don't believe I could have put the interests of our home into safer hands."

The merchant exchanged a hearty grasp of the hand with the young Captain, and walked away. Mrs. Allaire, followed by the nurse and little Walt, now joined her husband. Lew Barker and his wife were also of the group. The moment of separation was rapidly approaching. There was nothing left for Capt. Allaire to do save to bid his wife and family a last good-bye.

This was only the second year of Molly's marriage, and her baby boy was hardly 9 months old; but painful as were the thoughts of separation now so near at hand, she kept back the tears and met her husband's gaze with unclouded eyes. Not so her cousin Kate; she was made of weaker clay, and gave away to her weaker feelings. She was devotedly attached to Molly, in whose society she often found comfort and consolation when troubled and harrassed by the violent and overbearing conduct of her husband. But if Molly was able to hide her sorrow in this dark hour, Kate knew only too well the secret suffering that oppressed her cousin's heart. True, Capt. John would be back again in six months, but even that was a pretty long separation—the very first since their marriage—and as Molly was strong enough to bear up so bravely at such a moment, it seemed as if Kate's tears were flowing in her behalf.

As to Lew Barker, the man whose face was never softened by a tender look, he came and went, hands in pocket and thoughts no one knew where. It was only too evident that he was not in accord with the sentiment of affection which had brought



others on board of this sea-bound vessel. Turning to his wife, Capt. John took her hands in his and drew her toward him.

"Dear Molly," said he, "it will not be long—a few months—and I shall be with you again. Don't worry, dearest. With this ship and this picked crew no gale will have any terrors for me. Be strong as a captain's wife should be. Our little Walt will be fifteen months old by the time I get back—quite a big boy. He will know how to talk, and the first word which I shall hear on my return home—"

"Will be your name, John," murmured Mary, with a sad smile. "Your name will be the first word that I shall teach him. We shall begin the day and end it by talking about dear papa far away on the sea. Darling, write me every chance you get. Oh, how impatiently I shall look forward to your letters. Tell me everything you have done and what you are about to do. Let me feel that I have not ceased to be a part of your life."

"Yes, yes, dear Molly. I'll write you. I'll keep you fully posted as to my movements. My letters will be like a log-book, only the love will be thrown in."

"Ah, dearest, I bear a terrific grudge against this sea which is carrying you away from me. How I envy those whose love is not tormented by these separations—but no—I mustn't think of all this."

"My darling, bear in mind that it's for the sake of our little one that I go; for your sake, too, in order to make sure the comfort and happiness of you both. Should our expectation with regard to a fortune ever be realized, then nothing shall ever separate us again."

At this moment Lew Barker and his wife approached. John met them with a smile.

"My dear Lew," said he, "I leave my wife—my boy in your care. You and Kate are their only relatives in San Diego. Look after them well."

"Depend upon us, John," replied Barker, making an effort at some slight show of feeling. "Kate and I will do the right thing. Molly will have the best of care."

"And all the consolation I can give her," added Mrs. Barker. "You know how I love you, dear Molly. We shall see each other often. I shall be with you every day for a few hours, which we shall devote to John."

"Ah, yes, Kate," replied her cousin, "he'll never be out of my thoughts."

Again Shelton interrupted the conversation. "Captain," said he, "it's time—"

"All right, Rod," cried Allaire, "set the jib and flying jib."

The mate turned away to execute these orders which pointed to an immediate departure.

"Mr. Hollister," said Allaire, "the ship's launch will take you and my wife and her relatives back to the wharf whenever you're ready."

"I'm all ready, John," answered the merchant, "once more good-bye and good luck."

"Good-bye, good luck," cried the others as they made their way down the ladder to boats waiting for them.

"Good-bye, Lew, good-bye, Kate!" cried John extending his hand to them.

"Good-bye, good-bye!" cried Mrs. Barker.

"Come, my dear Molly, I'll go with you to the gangway," said Allaire. The Dreadnaught has caught the breeze already. She's moving!"

Molly's heart was too full for words. She walked in silence by her husband, and upon coming to the ship's side, could only sink upon his breast as he clasped her tenderly in a last embrace.

And then little Walt, whom Molly had taken from the nurse, stretched out his arms to his father, shook his baby hands and lisped out, "Pa-pa! pa-pa!"

"There, dearest," cried Molly joyfully, "you have heard him utter his first word before parting with him."

Stout-hearted as the young Captain was, he could not keep back the tears, and as Molly took their child from his arms, its cheeks were wet with them.

"Molly," he murmered, "good-bye, good-bye!"

Then turning quickly away to hide his emotion, he cried out in a tone of command: "Cast off!"

In a moment after, the boat was pushed off and headed for the wharf where its passengers were landed.

Capt. John gave himself up completely to the work of getting his ship under way. The anchor had nearly reached the hawsehole, and the Dreadnaught, freed from every drag, caught the wind in her sails, the folds of which were flapping violently. The jib had been set and caused the vessel to luff a little. This manœuvre gave the Dreadnaught a little more swing, so as to steer clear of several vessels anchored at the mouth of the harbor. Capt. Allaire then ordered the main and foresail to be hoisted, which was done with an ease and rapidity that did credit to the crew. The Dreadnaught now caught the wind on the starboard quarter, and took the direction of the offing in such a way as not to be obliged to change her tack.

An admiring crowd still lingered on the wharf, intently watching the ship, which seemed almost coquettishly to display her graceful outlines as she careened gently under the increasing pressure of canvas. During these manœuvres she passed within half a cable's length of the wharf, where Mr. Hollister and Molly and Lew Barker and his wife were standing. In this way the young Captain was enabled to see his wife, her relatives and his friends once more and to shout a last adieu to them. Every voice answered the greeting, every hand was waved in response to Allaire's salutation.

"Good-bye, good-bye!" he cried.

Cheer after cheer went up from the assembled multitude, while countless handkerchiefs, like one vast white cloud, hung trembling over their heads.

The fact is, Capt. John Allaire was a universal favorite and his native city was proud of the eminence he had attained, and few were there in the vast crowd who did not secretly resolve to be on the wharf ready to welcome him home again when the Dreadnaught should make her appearance outside the bay.

As the Dreadnaught neared the mouth of the harbor, she was obliged to luff to avoid a long mail steamer which had just entered the narrows. The two vessels saluted each other by dipping their colors.

Still standing on the wharf, Mrs. Allaire kept her gaze riveted upon the Dreadnaught which gradually disappeared running before the fresh northeast breeze. She did not wish to lose sight of the ship so long as her masts were visible above Point Island. But the Dreadnaught soon passed around behind the Coronado Islands situated outside the bay. For a moment only, she caught a glimpse through a break in the cliffs of the pennant flying at the head of the top-mast, and then the ship disappeared.

"Good-bye, dear John, good-bye!" she murmured.

Why was it that a presentiment as dreadful as it was inexplicable prevented her from adding: "Till we meet again!"

CHAPTER II.

Some Family Matters.

In view of her importance as a leading character in this story it will surely not seem out of place at this point to fill in the mere outline sketch of Mrs. John Allaire already made.

Molly was now 21 years of age. She was of American extraction, but it would not have been necessary to trace her ancestry back to a very remote period to strike on the generation which linked her to the Spanish or rather Mexican race—a race from which sprang the leading families of this section of the Republic. Her mother had been born in San Diego and the city was already in existence at the time California still constituted a part of Mexico.

This large harbor, discovered about three and a half centuries ago by the Spanish navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, had first been called San Miguel. Its present name was given to it in 1602. In 1846 this province exchanged its tri-colored flag for the Stars and Stripes of the Union, at which date it became one of the sisterhood of States.

Of medium height, a countenance lighted up by large and expressive dark eyes, warm olive complexion, a luxuriant growth of very dark-brown hair, hands and feet a little larger than common with her race, a carriage full of decision, but not lacking in grace, a strong face, and yet one radiant with kindliness of heart, such was Mrs. John Allaire. She was one of those women who force you take a second look at them, and before her marriage Molly had justly been reputed as one of San Diego's beautiful daughters—a genuine compliment, inasmuch as beauty is no rare thing in this part of the world.

She was nothing of a trifler; on the contrary, rather deliberate, endowed with good sense and a bright mind—moral qualities which marriage would very certainly bring to greater development. Yes, under circumstances of what gravity soever, once Mrs. John Allaire, Molly would never fail to do her duty. She had faced the problem of existence frankly and honestly, her views were not the result of any deceptive prism. She was a woman of lofty soul and strong will. The love which her husband would inspire in her would only serve to increase her devotion to her duty, and if necessity demanded it—and this assertion as applied to Mrs. Allaire is something more than a mere wordy commonplace—she would lay down her life for her husband as he would his for her, and they both would theirs for their child. They worshiped this infant son who had just learned to lisp the word papa at the moment when the young Captain was parting with him and his mother. In feature little Walt resembled his father very strongly, but in his brilliant coloring favored his mother. Robustly built, there would be no cause to dread the diseases of childhood. Besides, would not the most watchful care attend him at every step?

With what dreams of happiness for this little creature just budding into life, had the imaginations of these parents already stored the future! Assuredly Mrs. Allaire would have been the happiest of women if her husband had been in a position to abandon a calling whose greatest drawback was that it kept them separated. But how would it have been possible for her to interfere when the command of the Dreadnaught was offered him? Was it not imperative that he should provide for the necessities of his houshold, lay up store for a family which would be pretty sure to increase? As for Molly's little fortune, it only yielded her a comfortable allowance of pin money. At this conjuncture of circumstances it was natural that Allaire's thoughts should turn to the fortune which his wife's uncle would leave to her, for nothing save the happening of something extremely untoward and improbable, would defeat this inheritance. Edward Manson's age was three score and Mollie was his only heir, for Molly's cousin, Kate Barker, belonged to the maternal branch of the family, and there was no tie of consanguinity between her and Edward Manson.

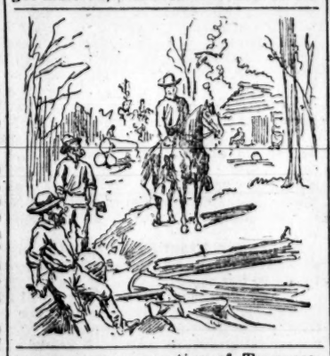
Therefore was it safe to predict that Molly would be a rich woman, but ten, yes, twenty years might go by before her uncle's decease would put her in possession of this property. Hence the present condition of affairs, to say nothing of the future called upon John Allaire to bestir himself, and in the choice of employers none in his mind was entitled to precedence over Andrew Hollister, especially as the house had guaranteed to Captain Allaire an interest in the ventures of the Dreadnaught. There was therefore good reason to assume—now that Allaire was enacting the double role of seaman and trader—that his labors would result in amassing a competence while he was waiting for the last will and testament of Edward Manson to become operative.

One word concerning this most American of Americans. He was a brother of Molly's father, Thomas Manson, and consequently the own uncle of the young girl who had married John Allare. It was Molly's father—Edward's senior by five or six years—who had, so to express it, raised him, for their parents had died young, and Manson the younger had always sought both by means of affection and gratitude, to repay this debt. Fortune had favored him and he had reached the wished-for goal, while the elder brother had gone astray in the side paths. While his successful speculations and enterprises in clearing up tracts of wild land in Tennessee separated the two brothers, for Molly's father had remained in New York, yet they had frequently exchanged letters. Upon the death of Molly's mother, her father had taken up a permanent residence in San Diego, his wife's birthplace, and had died there about the time that Molly's marriage with John Allaire had been decided upon. The solemnization of the marriage had taken place a few months after his death, and the young couple had begun life with no other invested funds than the slender fortune left by the elder Manson.

Somewhat later a letter from her uncle had reached San Diego, addressed to Molly Allaire. It was the first he had ever written to his niece and was destined to be the last.

This communication, which will be found to be as concise in construction as it is practical in tone, read as follows:

"*My Dear Molly:* Although you and I live at a great distance from each other, and although I have never seen you, yet I don't forget that you are my niece, Brother Tom's only child. If I have never seen you, it is simply because Tom and I didn't meet after he got married, and because I live in the



extreme western portion of Tennessee and you live in San Diego. Now it's several thousand miles from Tennessee to California, and it wouldn't be at all convenient for me to make that journey. Therefore, if it would be a difficult matter for me to go to see you it would be a still more difficult matter for you to come to see me, so pray don't think of it.

"The fact is, Molly, I'm an old bear of an uncle; not one of those North American grizzlies which wear fur and claws, but a human bear that finds his pleasure in living quite outside the pale of what you call society.

"But don't let this worry you, Molly, you may have an old bear of an uncle, but he hasn't a bear's heart inside of him. He doesn't forget what he owes to Tom Manson, and to you, as Tom's daughter, shall belong all the goods and chattels which I may leave behind me.

"I think it's quite likely that it will be worth your while to look after the goods and chattels aforesaid. Under the hammer today they might bring, say five hundred thousand dollars, and they will increase in value, for my business looks very promising. If you want to sell things out after I am gone, don't hesitate to do so.

"Possibly you may think that I talk like a backwoodsman. Well, that's just what I am, Molly, and when I say a thing I mean it.

"Now, there are two things that I want to speak about:

"First—I am a bachelor and shall live and die one. It is not at all likely, Molly, that a man of my age—60—will be fool enough to commit the blunder of a youngster of 20 or 30. Hence, there's not the slightest chance that anything will happen to keep this property from going to you or to your children—no more than there is that the Fater of Waters will stop emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

"Secondly—I intend to do my level best to keep this little fortune out of your hands as long as possible. I expect to live to be a hundred, anyway, and you mustn't be offended, Molly, at this old man's obstinacy, this determination to prolong my earthly career to such a ridiculous extent.

"Now don't take the trouble to answer this. There is no postoffice within ten miles of my wild lands, and we often go weeks and weeks without getting news from the outside world. And I shall not write again, either, except it is to say that I'm dead, but some one else will look after that."

Such was the strange epistle received by Mrs. Allaire. There could now be no room for doubt she would be the sole devisee and legatee of her uncle Edward. It might be a good way off, but some day she would find herself suddenly enriched—a half a million, and it would keep on growing, too. Taking her uncle at his word, and, from what her father had told her, he was as tenacious of purpose as an old Roman, her husband had done well in not resolving to give up the sea. His courage, his intelligence, his industry would no doubt enable him to acquire a competence long before her Uncle Edward would be ready to settle up his earthly accounts.

Such was the condition of things in the Allaire family at the time the Dreadnaught set sail for the far western Pacific, and the reader now being in a position to get a clear understanding of the facts of this history, as they shall gradually come to light, it would seem to be advisable to give a little more than passing glance at the only relatives of the Captain's wife at San Diego, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Barker.

It had only been a few years since Lew Barker, a native of one of the Eastern States, now a man of about 30, had taken up his residence at San Diego. This New Englander, with his hard features and cold, impassive physiognomy and strongly-built frame, belonged to that class of men who, while full of decision and action, are as silent as sphinxes and quite as enigmatical. However, no damaging rumor had ever been current at San Diego concerning this taciturn man, whose marriage to Kate had made him the cousin of John Allaire, and it is therefore not at all surprising that John, not having any relatives himself, should have entrusted his wife and child to the Barkers. But, really, it was to Kate especially that he had commended his little family, knowing as he did of the genuine affection existing between the two women.

But John Allaire would have been very careful not to do what he did had he had a glimmer of the true facts of the case; had he suspected the deceit which lay hidden behind the impenetrable mask of Barker's impassiveness; had he known with what indifference this man looked upon the proprieties of life; how little respect he had for himself or the rights of others. Possessed of a certain physical attractiveness, the man had from the start gained a strange ascendancy, amounting almost to a fascination, over Kate, whom he had married five years before in Boston, where she was living with her mother, who died a short time after this union, the consequences of which were destined to be so distressing. Kate's property would have been quite sufficient to support them both if Barker hadn't preferred the devious to the straight paths. But such was not to be the case. Having wasted a goodly portion of his wife's fortune, Lew Barker, already in bad financial odor, resolved to leave the city of Boston. On the Pacific Slope, in an entirely new country, whither his dubious reputation would not be likely to follow him, he hoped to find chances which were now denied him in the East.

Kate, who now had an inkling of her husband's true character, made haste to agree to this proposition, for she was anxious to leave Boston, where invidious comments had already become current and she rejoiced also at the proposal of meeting her only living relative. Barker had now been a resident of San Diego for three years, and yet so skillful had he been in disguising the crooked nature of his transactions that not a breath of suspicion had attached to him. Such were the circumstances which brought about the reunion of the cousins at a time when Molly had not yet become Mrs. John Allaire.

The closest intimacy sprang up between the young wife and the young girl, and although it would have seemed more natural for Kate to exercise an ascendency over Molly, yet it was the contrary that took place. Molly was resolute, Kate was weak, and the young girl soon became the strong prop of the married woman. Kate rejoiced greatly at the projected marriage of her cousin to the young Captain—a marriage which gave no promise of ever resembling her own, and what sweet consolation and comfort could Kate not have drawn from the sympathy of the young couple, could she have brought herself to uncover her hidden sorrow.

As for Lew Barker, his position became more and more complicated. A crisis was at hand. The last scrap of his wife's fortune which he had hastily collected upon leaving Boston, would soon be exhausted. This man, by nature a gambler, or rather a reckless speculator, was one of those who regarded chance as their only dependence, and who are always ready to risk everything on a single throw. Such a propensity—absolutely uncontrolled by the dictates of reason, could not do otherwise than lead, and did lead to deplorable results.

Upon reaching San Diego, Barker had opened an office in Fleet street, one of those bureaus which it were more appropriate to call dens, in which any scheme, good or bad, becomes the starting point of a fraud. Very skilful in depicting the possibilities of a combination, utterly unscrupulous as to the means resorted to, an adept in the art of persuasion, with very shadowy notions of meum et tuum, he plunged headlong into twenty speculations, all of which went to pieces; but the biter himself did not escape unbitten, for he now found himself literally on the street, almost without the necessaries of life. Still, as his operations had been entirely secret, he had some little credit left, and made use of it to launch new schemes and secure new victims.

This condition of affairs, however, could not last. Any moment there might be an outburst, and the scheming Yankee who had transported his peculiar business methods to the Pacific Slope might find himself obliged to leave San Diego as he had left Boston. And yet, in such an intelligent community, a genuine center of commercial activity, whose importance increased from year to year, any man of honesty and integrity would have found many avenues of success open to him. But there were needful some things which Lew Barker didn't have—moral rectitude, straightforward ideas and a mind free from guile.

It is important here to note that neither John Allaire, Andrew Hollister nor anyone else had any suspicion of the true condition of Barker's matters. In industrial and commercial circles there was no inkling that this adventurer—and would to heaven he deserved no harsher name—was hastening to his ruin. And even when the crash should come, possibly they would be inclined to look upon him simply as an unlucky business man and not a man utterly devoid of moral sense to whom all methods are permissible, provided they lead to fortune. And John Allaire himself, although he had never been specially attracted by the man, was at this moment not in the least inclined to distrust him, and therefore was it that during his absence he would count upon his wife's being the recipient of Lewis' and Kate's kind offices. Should the emergency arise, should Molly stand in need of their outstretched hand, she would not call out to them in vain. Their house would be open to her and she would find a welcome there—not only the one due to a friend, but to a sister.

Besides, how could there possibly be any suspicion of Kate Barker's sincerity of affection? Her love for Molly was as great as it was unselfish, and far from striving to set bounds to it, Lew Barker had encouraged it, no doubt with some sinister motive, some shadowy vision of future gain, which he hoped he might be able to draw from it. He was perfectly sure, too, that Kate would not say aught which should be left unsaid, that she would be discretion itself as regards his present condition, giving no sign or hint as to the disreputable schemes in which he had become involved, or as to the sea of difficulties in which he was now floundering. As to all this Kate would hold her tongue, not even a word of blame would escape her. The domination of her husband was absolute; no power of resistance was left to her, although she knew him to be a man utterly without conscience, destitute of moral sense, who would not hesitate to commit a criminal act. And now that this man stood before her in his true colors, how was it possible for her to preserve the slightest regard for him? The fact is, and it should not be lost sight of, she was afraid of him; she was like a child in his hands, and even now, at a signal from him, had his safety demanded it, she would have followed him to any quarter of the globe. But after all, her self-respect would restrain her from confessing her sorrows even to her cousin Molly, who may possibly have had a suspicion of them, but that's all.

The relations of John and Molly Allaire on the one side and of Lew and Kate Barker on the other, are now sharply enough outlined to render intelligible the facts which are about to be set forth in this narrative. To what degree these relations are going to be changed by sudden and unexpected events of the near future, no one could have foreseen.

(*To be continued.*)

A New Tree—The Moringa.

[George A. King in Garden and Forest.]

Your readers, perhaps, are not generally aware of the value of Moringa pterygosperma as an ornamental tree in the Southern States. It is the horse-radish tree of India, the fleshy roots when young being equal if not suderior to the roots of the common horse radish. Those in Mexico are highly prized and form a staple article of diet. From the seeds are prepared the "oil of benne" used by jewelers, and the seed pods are said, when young and tender, to be edible cooked in soups. The tree is a very rapid grower. I have specimens that are only four years old from seed and which are well bushed out and form excellent shade trees fully thirty-five feet in height, with trunks from six to eight inches in diameter, while some of my young trees, planted only a year ago are twenty feet high. The Moringa has graceful, ternately decompound leaves, and produce when only a year old, or sometimes even earlier, clusters of delicate flesh-colored flowers, resembling in size and shape those of the wisteria, with a fragrance not unlike that of sweet peas. The flowers are followed by long pods which contain the triangular winged seeds. I am much surprised that this tree is so little known in the United States, especially in the South. It is very easily propagated either from seeds or by cuttings, and it thrives on any well-drained land of any quality.

A Native Hedge Plant.

[San Diego Sun.]

T. S. Van Dyke, who is doubtless more familiar with the native plants of this section than most writers, says that for hedges it is difficult to see how anything could be much more pretty or rare than the native lilac. It is an evergreen, and though generally found in the mountains, it grows in the lowlands enough to show that it prefers the mountains only on account of the greater rainfall, and not because cold weather in winter is essential to its welfare. Smooth and shining of limb and of a light pea-green in every leaf and branch, a color that seldom fades in the longest spell of dryest weather or under the most adverse conditions, it is found in several varieties, some of them with bright bluish or lavender flowers in showy racemes, or in a thyrsus of pure white, some of them armed with thorns and others without, but all of them dense of limb and stiff and unyielding enough for perfect hedges, while all of them pour out upon the air a soft and penetrating fragrance that few flowers can excel. There is every reason to believe that the lilac can be trimmed and trained into almost any shape desired, and it is certain that with water and cultivation it will swiftly outrun the most rapid growth it makes in its native soil.

The rose geranium on the front of Purcell Boring's porch is thirteen feet high. Mr. J. T. Halsted has some double scarlet geraniums which have climed into the trees, forming a hedge-row on the north side of his place. The tallest of these ambitious plants reaches the height of eighteen feet. If stretched out straight it would no doubt measure from twenty to twenty-five feet.—[Orange Post.

Peach buyers in Sonoma county are reported to be offering $40 a ton on the trees.

ON THE SAGUENAY.

A Voyage Through the Sportsman's Paradise.

FROM QUEBEC DOWN TO HA HA

Where Mix the Scotch and French Races—What a Woman Discovered on a Journey.

ON THE SAGUENAY, June 13, 1891.—[Special correspondence of THE TIMES.] The voyager up the Saguenay begins his exploring at the spot where one of the earliest French colonies was planted.

"At Tadaussac," says Parkman, "at the mouth of the Saguenay, under the shadow of savage and inaccessible rocks, feathered with pine firs and birch trees, were built a cluster of wooden huts and storehouses, and sixteen men were left to gather the expected harvest of furs."

"And here they would have died of hunger in the winter," says Garneau, "had they not been received into the cabins of the savages."

This first attempt at settlement, about the year 1602, was repeated later and often, before any firm establishment was made. Yet in 1617 Tadaussac was the most important trading post on the St. Lawrence, outranking Quebec and Montreal. In that year the first mass was said there, in a chapel built of branches, "while two soldiers kept the flies off the priest with green boughs."

No flies sally out from Tadoussac to afflict the tourist now; but this may be because the steamer arrives at night, both going to and returning from the Saguenay. You must stop off and remain through daylight if you would see that summer resort which has grown over the old trading post. It is like approaching a huge condensed lump of night with a few beacons dotting its front; a constellation—the dippers! Voices come down from invisible hotels and make cheer on the high landing. Summer costumes move about there, and, though you get an impression that the resorters have to climb ladders up the hills, they are so merry at their clattering that it seems the most agreeable exercise in the world.

But by sunshine Tadoussac is not formidable. Here the St. Lawrence River is so many miles wide that two hours' steaming are required to cross it, and the heights are the beginning of that sublime cleft which seems to have opened betwixt mountain ridges to let out the Saguenay.

Swarming to Tadoussac come the hunter, the priest who loves to fish, the member of Parliament and his family, the Canadian and American tourist of every variety. Many prefer this rugged spot to the smooth drives, the easy boating, and gipsy-like village of Melicite Indians, to say nothing of country cottages and hotels at Cacouna Bay, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence.

Perhaps few of all these passers care to recall the fact that Champlain retreated to Tadoussac after the starving fort of Quebec was first taken by Kirke. But nearly every one will straggle into the old church, built in the seventeenth century, containing among its venerated objects an image of the child Jesus, presented by Louis XIV.

Soundings at the mouth of the Saguenay reveal the fact that its bed is far below the bed of the river into which it flows. St. Lawrence water is a limpid blue-green. The water of the Saguenay, swelling and billowing around a steamer, looks black as ink, except when the sunlight strikes through its salty mottles, or where it foams like clear ale upon its own pebbles.

This mountain-locked gulf is by no means a river of islands like the St. Lawrence. It lies smooth, deep, savagely dark, glassing heights whose shadows creep out and creep out until they nearly cover the surface. Neither is it full of ports. There are no breaks and bays and covers for convenient landing until that huge square side-lake called Ha-Ha Bay is reached. Well might the first explorers burst into a shouting laugh when they found this splendid opening among cliffs. It lets you out of the Saguenay into an entirely new northern world.

The Quebec steamer making the voyage of the Saguenay only stops at Ha-Ha Bay once, either ascending or descending the river. If your steamer puts you in there in the morning, it will not take you off in the afternoon when returning from Chicoutimi—the limit of navigation. Entering Ha-Ha Bay is leaving the Saguenay miles behind. It is a good experience to come up river in the night, lie suspended from earth in fogs until the sun winds them all up, and then discover and possess yourself of that paradise.

The hills here slope down to a level beach, and grass grows in the seams of their rock-paved sides. A trout stream called Ha-Ha River makes descent over stones from the west. And as soon as you land the woodsy odor of blueberries meets you, not such blueberries as come to market, all bruised and bleeding their freshness away, but the virgin fruit, each berry yet in its veil of mist, a huge complete globe. I always had a contempt for blueberries until I saw them at Ha-ha Bay. Picture the earliest explorers of this river pulling their boats up the beach without having to feel along the timbers of a long steamer causeway. No Norman-roofed village of St. Alphonse climbs the slope before them, and the small blueberry canning-factory of present date is not there to send out fragrant steam to their noses. Neither does a wooden path, hoisted on supports like a flume, wind up the heights. They have, in fact, arrived a couple of centuries before the summer tourist, and nobody lounges down to the landing to tell them big trout stories, or to report how much game can be found back in the hills. They climb the granite hill-breasts, do these explorers; we will say it is about sunset, and the bay behind them is a vision of rising mist and silver after-glow. In all their lives they never tasted such freshness in the air before. It is heaven only to breathe there. But men are so strangely constituted that air is no stay to their stomachs. They must have bread; brawn if they can get it, and fish or wild fowl where ever that is to be had. These explorers are very hungry; too hungry to wait for fish or game. Beside the foaming little river—and perhaps this is the reason they called it Ha-Ha also, for nothing makes a man so cheerful as his ready dinner, they see a camp of Montagnais Indians, just squatting around the kettle. No gong has to be sounded for these ravenous voyagers; and the Frenchmen who ventured first on this continent were always so well bred that they were received without question in the best Indian society.

A chief rises to meet them and make them free of the hotch-potch in the kettle; the voiceless dogs snuff around their heels; pappooses regard them with stolid gaze. But best welcome of all, a bronze-red maid brings a birch-bark platter heaped with blueberries fresher than the first leaves of spring, sweeter than honey, wilder than deer flesh; in short, such aboriginal blueberries as can be found nowhere but at Ha-Ha Bay.

A couple of centuries have passed since that occasion, yet newcomers continue to seek this heavenly spot and the native hand continues to fill them up with blueberries. Though a man of average appetite usually prevents one or two crates being shipped during his stay, the steamers are loaded with coffin-shaped boxes all season.

A New York club is said to have five or six lakes among the hills. Traces of it may be found in excellent coffees, imported by a member of the club. The Canadian habitant knows nothing about coffee. His beverage is tea, made almost strong enough to float him on snowshoes.

Voiture drivers whisk around St. Alphonse wharf, ready to stow you into their covered buckboards for a spin among the heights or a gallop to St. Alexis a mile or so distant at the other corner of the bay. In Canadian cities the cabmen call their carriages wagons. But when you penetrate the wilderness on any kind of wheeled vehicle, it is sure to be a voiture.

St. Alexis would be named Lumberville with us. See what it is to be brought up by the picturesque Roman church. The names of saints are scattered over a whole country, reminding the workman at his roughest labor of good men and women who made life sublime.

The sound of the sawmill is heard at St. Alexis, and your chariot winds in and out among blocks of piled boards. You begin to realize here that the Saguenay is a lumber highway, and it is realized more abundantly as the steamer carries you on the Chicoutimi. Tugs meet you, towing great fleets of logs inclosed in a boom. Logs are the aristocrats of the wilderness. To see them bowing and rolling on the swells of the Saguenay, their rinds indifferent to its salty bite, is to be deeply impressed with the original dignity of trees. I do not see how men can live among them and in the odor of fresh sawed lumber, without growing into stalwart and wholesome manhood.

Sawdust, like tawny lines of a mane, or like long, tremulous strokes of a brush dipped in umber, streaks the river for miles, and lightens its smoke-pearl surface. Nearly all the habitants of the upper Saguenay are lumbermen. Trees rise up the mountain slopes until they stand like ranks of needles, so diminished by distance, so straight and distinct. The white birch—that bride of a Canadian forest, or first communicant is a better name, for slim, and white, and veiled in shimmering leaves she shows herself in processions—is more beautiful than you ever find her elsewhere.

Steamers carry tourists no farther than Chicoutimi; but here the hunter's outing really begins. Young English fellows rush on board, evidently sent out by those maritime provinces which furnish the cream of English Canada. They are in hunting dresses and leggins, brown and exuberently well, loaded with tackle and hunting traps, rolls of birch bark, and bags of unknown treasures. Wire line and gay flies are wound about their hats.

"I say," says the biggest and handsomest one of them, following the steward with some game in his hands, "have this dressed for my supper, will you? I want it well done, you know. I want it hung directly."

Chicoutimi is a lumber town like St. Alexis, but the rawest of new Canadian towns has at once a mellow old beauty derived from the invariable Norman pattern of the houses. Turn a Yankee loose in the wilderness and he builds himself at once as big and thin a dry goods box as he can rear. It is a hideous blemish on the landscape, and grows worse with age. But turn a Canadian loose in the same wilderness and he adds to it the quaint picture of a stone-based cottage with dormer windows, up-curved eaves, vast wide chimneys, perhaps a gallery, and at any rate some outdoor place where he can sit and smoke his pipe of summer evenings. The house is compact, and it is airy within. Its stairways ascend without inclosure. The windows swing on hinges, and may be flung wide open, yet when closed are as tight as a wall. No cheap, mean carpets degrade the clean floors. Neither is heat allowed unseasonably to enter this house, which may be built of wood or stone or of the common plaster finish called rough-cast. Madeline has her oven built against an outside wall, or standing detached a little distance from her door. It stands on supports of masonry or posts, its round top protected by a shed. An iron door closes it, and Madeline's rake and paddle lie near by.

There is always this difference between ourselves and this French Canadian whom I envy with perfect envy. His mere presence seems to breathe out: "I have arrived. Why should I hurry and fret myself about things? My house was planned for me before a Norman came to this country, and it suits me like my skin. I have my strip of land, my wife and twenty-five children; Father Francis looks after my soul; I make the good pilgrimage to St. Anne's shrine every summer; I am happy. In short, I have arrived."

The Roman church has a stone cathedral at Chicoutimi, besides other solid structures. A Canadian author tells of going on a long hunt into the backwoods, and coming out of shaggy forests upon a clearing, where a massive church lifted its cross to the sun. You cannot doubt his experience. No wilderness is too remote for substantial Catholic masonry.

The Saguenay may be called the great reservoir in which French and Scotch bloods meet and mingle. In Nova Scotia the Macs swarm as thickly as motes of dust. You are made to defer to Scotch ideas there as rigorously as you turn to the left in driving. On the other hand, the province of Quebec almost to the west shore of the Saguenay, is solidly French. The river marries these races; the French stock saving its language as it always does, for that is the prevailing tongue along the Saguenay. It is very queer to find Jean Bati, MacTavish and Archibald Pilote, Marie McElfresh and Georgine Mackenzie, gabbling French together in apparent ignorance of any such ancient vernacular as the Gaelic.

In Chicoutimi you wander down terraces and across a valley, past shops where little yellow spinning-wheels are set out for sale, and see a cascade coming from the hills. Voiture-drivers, with their board vehicles, spin about ready to carry you to the falls. Chicoutimi is built on the true Canadian plan for a village; a single street following the windings of the river, beginning with the church and ending with the mills.

The Saguenay is a world of mists, and steamer navigation there depends on the rising or lowering of fog. Sometimes with its lights hung around it, a boat lies still a whole night, lost from the earth in cloudland, in wierd breathing damp, through which sound comes as if ascending from some lower world.

I have seen fogs in many places, but never elsewhere such silver mist as rolls upward from the Saguenay, in angel shapes, in vast temple pillars and curtains, in steamers across mountain fronts. If there were such a thing as spirit dust, what could we call the Saguenay mist but fantastic essence of departed Indian? It writhes over the white man's fire-ship with such contempt of the white man's haste. It is always lurking ready to encompass him, and no war whoop is more chilling than its silent breath after midnight.

In returning down stream, you pass by daylight those mountain heights and coves which darkness or fog hid during the upward journey. The abrupt and jagged walls rise and rise until the steamer moves like a mere fish along the foot of Cape Trinity, across Trinity Bay to the opposite long promontory of Eternity. A mountain stuns most with its vastness when it presents a cliff side. The eye cannot then belittle it, moving from terrace to terrace. Trinity has indeed three shoulders one over the other, two of which have lent bases to religious symbols—the figure of the Virgin and the cross; but when you are in front of its seamed and awful breast, and it blurs half the sky with its uplift, and you are reminded how high the river flows above its feet, its sublimity seems matchless. There may be higher mountains, but there can be few nobler cliffs.

Above Trinity, on the opposite side of the river, in laps of the heights are nested farms and suggestions of villages. Here are lives shut away from the world in a delicious trance of being which makes the tourist regret that he has ever been exposed to the fever of progress. I know well the simple routine of that existence. There is labor without care or haste. There are neighborly visits, saint day celebrations, old customs religiously kept, loving respect to elders and superiors, courtship and marriage natural and beautiful as the story of Franchon. Where sandy Scotch hair gets the better of soft dark French eyes there will be a little sharp bargaining, but not much. The habitant is close-fisted according to American standards, but he has little and lives on a primitive basis and it is part of his religion to save what he inherits. Old chansons will be heard of mornings or of nights on the misty river, and the human heart is for ever sending up its contented and thankful prayer with the silver incense of the Saguenay. What a life it is, and what a pity we are all spoiled for it! Bread and milk, berries and grain foods, endless quantities of fish and game, wild herbage from the woods,—the children of the Saguenay are well nourished. Where they have no churches the missionary priests brings them the altar. The habitant there must feel a contempt for tourists. He will tell you seriously that people are never ill at Ha-Ha Bay. They only die of old age. Summer lingers, tangled among the hills, long after St. Lawrence resorts are forsaken.

The Saguenay has become a highway of tourists, who come and go briefly; for how few of them care anything about the people of these remote settlements. Rafts of logs float down. Steamers bring the world and take it away again three times a week until the season closes. Then winter shuts up that primitive land to its own resources; such resources of ice, snow and mountain air as we never have south of the St. Lawrence.

I am free to confess that I love French habitants. Their race, their history, their picturesque present, their eternal satisfaction and completeness, compel my heart. Will they ever be infused with American push and restlessness? Will they come under the United States Government and learn to add the Fourth of July to St. John's day? When we have them let us never mention the word enterprise on Canadian ground. It is such a blessing to have a race of restful people near at hand, among whom we can sometimes plunge to cool the fever of progress.

MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD.

COUGHING IN CHURCH.

The Innocent-looking Girl Proves It Is a Habit.

[New York Times.]

She had one of those sweet, angelic faces, with great, prayerful gray eyes, and no one would think that there was anything of the joker about her. She sat in the front pew of one of the fashionable up-town churches at one of the Lenten services. Her pretty head was bowed over her prayer-book. All was as quiet as a tomb in church, and the silence seemed to impress her. Suddenly she looked up and her great gray eyes quickly took a survey of the crowd of silent worshipers. Then just the faintest suggestion of a laugh crept into the gray eyes, and she coughed two or three cute little coughs. Then the head went down over the prayer-book again and the smile on her face broadened as her neighbor coughed, and her neighbor's neighbor coughed, and the cough was taken up here and there and everywhere until the once silent tabernacle had the sound peculiar to the consumptive ward in a big hospital.

As the sweet young lady with the big eyes came out of church she was heard to say to her escort:

"Now, you see that coughing in church is largely a matter of habit. One person coughs and the rest of the congregation follow suit. I know it was very wicked of me, but when I looked up and noticed how silent everybody was I had to try the experiment of seeing how many people would cough if I did. It was such fun."

Hailstorms and Forests.

A curious observation regarding hailstorms has been brought before the Swiss Geographical Society at Geneva by Herr Rimiker, the chief forester of Aargau Canton. He maintains that hailstorms do not occur where there are forests, and cites the case of a small chain of mountains in the south of Aargau, known as the "Lindenberge," which in their normal state, are completely covered with trees. About twenty-five years ago the forest was felled in two places, leaving wide gaps across the valleys and over the range and immediately afterward the valleys were visited by devastating hailstorms. Five or six years later the larger of the two gaps was planted with firs, and since that time not a single hailstorm has been reported in that portion of the range, or in the valley below, while farther up, in the neighborhood of the other gap in the forest, they still occur every year. The government is now considering the advisability of closing the gap and letting "nature take its course."

Some of our citizens are enjoying the luxury of a pyramid of yucca flowers in their yard. Dr. Watson has two very large and handsome ones which were brought from the mountains three years ago, and have now bloomed in all their native glory.—[Ontario Observer.

CHILEAN AFFAIRS.

Scenic Beauties of the Environs of Santiago.

A POPULAR AVERSION OF FIRE

The People in the Passeos—A Pagoda of Glass Bottles—Tiny Humming Birds and Songsters.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 1.—[Special correspondence of THE TIMES.] Few cities can boast of a more delightful climate, finer situation, or grander scenery than this. Though barely eighteen hundred feet above the sea, it is far enough from the equator to escape excessive heat, yet not so distant as to be subject to extreme cold. Set in the midst of a great, green valley, the mighty Andes that stretch away to the horizon on every side, enclose it as within walls from eight thousand to twenty thousand feet high—their snowy bulwarks in dazzling contrast to the cloudless blue above, the "living green" below, and the golden sunshine that envelops all as with a garment. From every street and balcony the most glorious views may be obtained—of mountains towering above mountains, with such rosy tints upon them at sunrise, and evening shades of amethyst darkening to purple, as no brush can paint or pen describe.

The country immediately surrounding the capital is made up of small estates, with handsome villas upon them, belonging to wealthy families who have the good taste to forsake the city's glare in summertime for a few months of rural living. Many of these suburban casas are fitted up in a style of elegance rarely surpassed in similar residences of Europe or the United States.

The true name of the ancient capital, by the way, is *Santiago del Nuevo Estremo*—"Saint James of the New Beginning"—a strange title, bestowed upon it by the conquerer, Valdivia, something more than three hundred and fifty years age, in conformity with the jurisdiction that had already been set up at Cuzco, under Father Valveado, the first bishop of South America. The history of its founding reads like a romance—how Pizarro's whilom friend, Diego de Almagro, tried hard to conquer the tribes in this valley, but failed disastrously; of heroic endurance and deeds of valor on both sides; of the direct interposition of the Virgin Mary, who appeared standing in the clouds, to the confusion of the savages, and of the blessed spook, Saint James, the Spanish patron, who seems to have had a habit of riding downward from the skies on a milk-white steed at critical junctures; and of the later vicissitudes of Pedro de Valdivia, who came soon after Almagro's defeat, with only a few of his countrymen, but a great following of friendly Peruvians, and established the town on the right bank of the Mapoche, in front of Araucanian village.

The tourist, coming down from the tropics, feels exhilarated by the climate of Santiago, as by a draught of old wine. Benjamin Taylor, in his "Between the Gates," describes it exactly, for nowhere are the seasons more neighborly. Says he: "The impropriety of winter lingering in the lap of spring has made a public scandal; but when September is on whispering terms with May, and old January masquerading in June's clothes, and July gives all her rainbows to November, it is time to talk! The winter is in summer and the spring is in winter, and harvest is in seed time, and autumn is left out of the calendar altogether. The siroccos blow from the north and the cold winds from the south; and you must never sail by the almanac, or you will lose your reckoning and get lost in the weather."

But there is another side to this charming picture. Though the hills are as green as Ireland's all the years and roses are perpetually in bloom, and ripening fruit and baby blossom, show at once on the same bush, as they do in happy human families—there is a summer time of fleas and dust, (during the season of our midwinter), and an uncomfortable spell of chilly dampness, throughout the rainy months, when northern people are suffering most with heat. Mr. Sprangler writes as follows about Santiago's summer: "The first day of your arrival here, when you are filling and tacking and beating up the breeze, and blowing it as if it were a friend, and blinking at the dust that waltzes at you around corners and bears down upon you with the gait that Byron's Assyrian came, you wink at it all in the light of a practical joke and vow that you will go home tomorrow. And when you are searching from chin to slipper for that prince of jumpers, beside which Cortez' bosom friend, Alvarado, was no leaper worth mentioning, and taking yourself all in pieces, but never catching anything, you declare that you will leave tonight. But weeks glide by, and the breezes blow and the *pulpas* leap, (how much better the Spanish name sounds than our vulgar word *flea*!)—and still you tarry, at first resigned, then enchanted; and the charm deepens and deepens as time goes on."

There is downright discomfort here during the cold days of the rainy season. The people have a deep-seated notion that fires indoors breed diseases of every sort, and except in houses built by English or American residents, there is hardly a stove, grate or fire-place to be found in all Chile. The enormously thick walls retain no end of dampness, the floors—laid flat upon the ground, without cellars beneath—are cold and clammy as tombstones, and as every *casa* is built around a central *patio* into which all the rooms open, there are seldom communicating doors between the various apartments; so that, whatever the weather, one must step out into the uncovered courtyard to go from parlor to dining-room, bedroom or kitchen. Although the prevailing diseases are pneumonia, throat and lung troubles, and the mortality from these causes is frightful during wet seasons, nothing can convince a Chilean that artificial heat will not absolutely poison the atmosphere. When he visits the home of a foreigner and finds the rooms comfortably warm and dry, he invariably grumbles and requests that the door be left open so that he may not suffocate—but spreads his hands and coat-tails before the cheerful blaze as if he thoroughly enjoyed it.

It looks odd, at a party, to see ladies in bare arms and décolletté boddices, with blue noses and chattering teeth, wrapped in shawls and fur-lined cloaks, crowding around a charcoal brazier, which emits just enough heat to make one more sensible of the deadly chills that come galloping up one's spinal column; and odder still to see them, at table, still wrapped in cloaks and shawls, the aching feet of each guest thrust into a foot-warmer, though surrounded by every luxury (except fire) that wealth can buy. These foot-warmers are unique institutions, and as ornamental as indispensable. They are regular pockets, each just large enough to slip a pair of feet into, and are made of fur or flannel, lined with llama wool. They are often richly embroidered, and are of home manufacture, or made by the nuns or orphans in the asylums, who are all experts in needle-work. And oddest of all it seems, to see gentlemen and ladies perambulating the plazas in mid-winter,—the former with mufflers, overcoats and fur caps, the latter bare-headed, with no other wrap than a silken shawl. The manta is universally worn in church by all classes of Chilean women, but for riding, shopping and the promenade, all but the ultra-fashionable still go about with heads uncovered.

Santiago is especially blessed with *paseos*, or public walks. Besides the incomparable Alameda already described, the central plaza with its environing arcades and portales, and beautiful Santa Lucia—there is the Tajamar, lying along the banks of the Mapoche, which used to be the favorite resort before the Alameda was completed. It is an embankment of solid masonry, some three miles long, which was erected many years ago by a Spanish governor, to protect the city from the annual rise of the river, which sometimes swept away streets full of houses. A delightful winter promenade is the Tajamar—doubly attractive because out of fashion and therefore comparatively deserted—its ancient wall overgrown with vines and lichens, partially shaded by straggling willows and eucalyptus trees. Then there is the still popular Canadelia—a broad tree-lined avenue where spooning lovers loiter. The Alameda de Yungay; the Campo Marte, where is the penetentiary and an extensive military park; the splendid Quinta Normal de Agricultura, Santiago's pride and glory; and Couisino Park—one hundred acres of lawn and woodland, with a fine, large race-course adjoining, which was presented to the city a few years ago by that wealthy and much-written-about widow, Señora Cousino. This is emphatically the recreation ground of the common people, where they congregate to dance the cuaca, drink chicua and celebrate their annual festival of *Diez y ocho chico*.

Though many cities have extensive and beautiful botanical and zoölogical gardens, there are few which can show anything like this of Santiago—and I doubt if its equal, in area and the value and variety of its buildings, can be found anywhere in the world. It contains not only a vast botanical garden, laid out on a grand scale, with little lakes crossed by rustic bridges, a wilderness of blossoming plants, vines and shrubs, towering oaks and pines, statuary, shaded nooks, well-kept walks and plenty of rustic benches, and the greenest of sward without a single placard (so frequently met with at home) saying "Keep off the grass," and an extensive zoölogical park, containing all the animals of South America, and many others, conveniently arranged for observation in long avenues, but a magnificent museum—an under-ground, grotto-like structure, containing innumerable glass tanks full of fish swimming in water supplied by hidden fountains; an agricultural college, with a handsome museum of its own and a long line of buildings devoted to its various offices; an enormous new normal school, capable of holding 2000 pupils, besides the teachers and their families, who, supported by the government, are all to be housed and fed under the same roof; and a variety of other edifices too numerous to mention.

One of the most unique structures in the Quinta is one contributed by Señora Cousino—half castle, half pagoda—built entirely of glass bottles, bits of iron ore and square chunks of coal, cupols, balconies and all, representing the family enterprises—the coal mines, iron foundries and bottle factories at Zoto, the wine manufactured on their various estates, and the celebrated "Cousino beer." Besides music stands and dancing pavilions, there is a luncheon pavilion, with open sides and awning-shaded porticoes, where parties may be served at little tables with ices, wines, fruits and other light refreshment. There is also a big restaurant, which is justly famous for its breakfasts and dinners—the former served between 10 a.m. and 2 o'clock, and the latter from 5 p.m. as late as a possible customer remains. Breakfast is naturally the most popular meal, since a whole day is hardly time enough to see all of the sights of the Quinta Normal; and therefore it is customary to come out early, stray about the gardens during the cool of the morning, take a midday breakfast in the big restaurant, (previously ordered in one of the numerous private parlors, and served in many elaborate courses if the party is very swell,) and then devote what remains of the afternoon to the museum. Though the cooks are French, Chilean styles prevail in the food and its serving. Among other delicacies they give you camarones, or fresh-water crabs, shrimps with long, black hairs on, the plumpest of white-breasted patridges, tiny brown birds on toast, "sea-urchins" steamed in their own round, prickley shells, strange fruits and salads—and if you don't take at least claret and champagne with such a conglomeration of unaccustomed viands, even the servants will turn up their noses at you as "a greenhorn from away back."

Chile's national museum is housed in the imposing building in which the International Exhibition of 1875 was held—a miniature copy, in stone and glass, of the Crystal Palace in London, with a magnificent entrance, long central hall, and a wide stairway in the rear, branching out both ways, to rooms above. Space will not permit any detailed description of the wonders collected here, where the naturalist, the scientist, and the archæologist may revel for days without time to examine them all. The best of it, however, was stolen from Peru during the recent war, for Chile is not rich in aboriginal relics, like the land of the Incas. On this subject Mr. W. E. Curtiss writes, no doubt with truth: "Everywhere in Santiago and other Chilean cities, are to be seen the ornaments of which Peru was so mercilessly plundered—statuary, fountains, benches of carved stone in the parks and alamedas, and almost everything that beautifies the streets. Transports that were sent up to Callao with troops, brought back cargoes of pianos, pictures, furniture, books and articles of household decoration, stolen from Peruvian homes. Pretty iron fences, ornamental lamp-posts torn from their foundations, statuary from the plazas, silver altar equipments from the churches, even marble images from the cemeteries—everything that vandal hands could reach, was stolen and carried to Chile. Clocks were taken from the church steeples,—one of them now gives time to the market-place of Santiago; and the effigies of the Saints were lifted from the altars and stripped of their embroideries and jewels they had received from their devotees." And it is well known that the most valuable portion of the National Library, as well as the greater part of the museum, was acquired in this disgraceful manner, of which Chileans now begin to feel somewhat ashamed and make excuses for by terming it "the fortunes of war."

The collection of birds is the finest I ever saw, from tiniest humming-birds hardly an inch long to the giant albatross and huge Andean condors, golden pheasants, fan-tailed lyre birds, ichetrias, hooded birds of paradise—millions of them, and a whole large room devoted to their nests and eggs. Besides all those things usually found in museums, there is a magnificent array of aboriginal pottery; utensils and weapons of stone, bone and wood from all parts of South America and the least-known islands of the Pacific; wax figures representing all strange peoples dressed in their different costumes, each in a glass case by itself, like Mrs. Partington's crocodile, "large as life and twice as natural," surrounded by its own peculiar implements and belongings.

Perhaps the object which attracts most attention is one of those horrible "pressed heads," the work of the Jivero Indians of Ecudor—the flesh of a human head, from which the skull has been removed, shrunken to the size of a fist, yet the features preserved with life-like expression, eye-brows intact, lips sewn together, gaudy feathers pendant from the ears, and long, black hair concealing the pike upon which this ghastly trophy of savage warfare is impaled.

And then the mummies! There are enough of these dried and pickled folk to populate a village—those that hailed from Egypt stretched out at ease in their gaily-painted coffins, leering at the ancient Peruvians, who are all bound up in the most uncomfortable posture, with knees and ears close together. If only they could speak—what tales might they tell, of semi-barbaric nations that swarmed these coasts a thousand years before Europeans ever dreamed of an America! They would speak of idols worshiped in great temples, of people who toiled, and hoped, and loved, and died, as men do now; of victory and defeat, adventure and conquest; of the slow up-building of a mighty empire—its gradual decline and sudden fall, and maybe a mummy from the Nile region might confide to his Peruvian neighbor the secret of the different process by which he was preserved, thus enlightening the world on a lost art—lost for all time, let us hope, for who wants to figure in such uncanny guise for the idle and curious of other generations to stare at?

In Diego's curious book called "The Kingdom of Chile," it is gravely recorded that when Valdivia's forces met the Indians near the present city of Imperial, they were suddenly overspread by a great red cloud of wonderful brightness, and while the astonished armies gazed in awe upon it an angel appeared and rolled back the crimson curtain, revealing the Queen of Heaven in gorgeous attire, with an Indian kneeling before her pleading for mercy. The simple aborigines fled in dismay, and thus the battle was won by the Spaniards without bloodshed. An old painting of this remarkable scene hangs in the museum, and if not the same kneeling Indian, there are scores precisely like him, all in a half-kneeling, half-squatting position — their knees on a level with their ears — bound round and round with raw-hide ropes, mouths open, eyes gone, grave-clothes old and tanned like their own skins. There is a boy-mummy, still grasping a sling in his shrivelled hand; a baby mummy, which was probably loved by its mummy mother a few centuries ago; and a grand mother mummy, clinging to her spindles and primitive weaving apparatus. Most of the horrible company have contorted necks and twisted limbs, and every brown face wears an expression of fearful agony, as if striving to convince beholders that the statement of history is true to the effect that mummifying process was begun by their relatives before life had left the body—it having been necessary to bind them fast in what was consided the proper position before death had stiffened their muscles.

FANNIE B. WARD.

IRRIGATION PROBLEMS.

Where Water Must be Made to Run Up Hill.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The Sunset irrigation district in Fresno county, which will undertake to open up to cultivation some 400,000 acres of land which is now nearly valueless, is confronted by a problem in engineering. The water necessary for irrigation must be brought from the Sierra Nevada mountains across the valley. The center of the valley is naturally its lowest part, and the water must be carried through or across the depression and up the ascent on the west side to make it reach the lands which need it most, and this is one of the problems of irrigation.

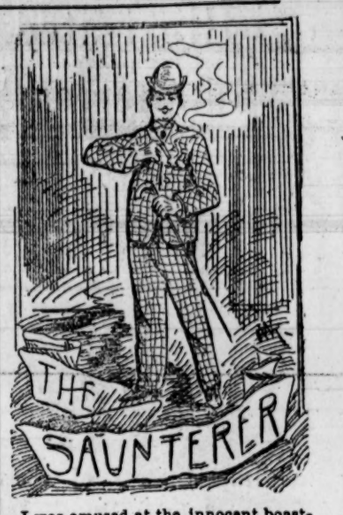
To make water run up hill presents no difficulty to engineers, provided they can have all the money they need for the construction of the necessary works. An iron or steel pipe will carry water over the top of a hill just as well as on a level if the atmospheric pressure be adjusted properly and scientifically; but whether an irrigation district can stand the expense of such works, is the real problem. High aqueducts can be built clear across the San Joaquin Valley at any elevation that may be desired, but building aqueducts is very expensive, so the problem of cost still remains.

Irrigation, however, is not to be stopped or even deterred by engineering difficulties. Modern science has a vast fund of resources on which to draw, and the history and experience of ages to study. Given the water, the land, and a prospect of fair returns upon the investment, and the way will be found to bring the water to the land, and the money which the union will cost will not be lacking.

We are just now in the renaissance period of irrigation in California. We have outgrown the acequia and the zanja, which the early Spanish and Mexican settlers used to advantage, and are looking around for some system which shall be more extensive and efficient. We shall certainly find it, for the necessities of the State demand it; and when we have found it it will be the wonder and admiration of the world.

Hypnotic Experiments.

The chief French surgeons and medical professors have for some time been carefully studying the effects of mesmerism on the female patients of the Salpetriére Hospital, and M. Babinski, a clinical surgeon of that establishment, has effected a series of experiments which would seem to open up a new future for medical science. In proving that certain hysterical symptoms could be transferred by aid of the magnet from one patient to another, he took two subjects, one a dumb woman afflicted with hysteria, and the other a female who was in a state of hypnotic trance. A screen was placed between the two and the hysterical woman put under the influence of a strong magnet. After a few moments she was able to speak, while the one in the hypnotic trance was rendered as dumb as the hysterical woman had been. Luckily for the healthier patients, these transformations were only temporary.



I was amused at the innocent boastfulness of a little tot whom I met the other day. She had been out playing with a friend of hers, a wide awake little miss just two years his senior, but finally she came in with a thoughtful air and said to her mother: "Mamma isn't it a sin to play with dollies on Sunday?"

"Yes, my dear," replied the mother looking with fond pride on the bright, upturned face.

"Well, I telled Minnie Smith so, and she said it isn't, and Minnie is a big girl 7 years old, an' I'm only 5, yet I know more 'bout sin than she does."

The mother glanced at me with a smile as the little one ran out again to join her friend Minnie.

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If there is any douting Thomas in the community who does not believe in the value of advertising let him read the following earnest prayer recently offered by a sincere little child who was reaching out with her whole heart for a better life.

She was kneeling at her mother's knee and she lisped with much earnestness:

"Lord make me pure, absolutely pure, like baking powder."

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I heard some one say the other day that he did not believe that there was such a thing as a real Christian Chinaman. "Christianity is a thing of policy with them," said he. "They have learned that a good many people prefer to employ the so-called Christian Chinamen, rather than those of the standard heathen type, and a Chinaman isn't anything if he is not politic. Send them back to China, and they would forget mighty quick all the fol-de-rol they have learned in the mission schools in this country," said this sceptical speaker.

But the Saunterer does not believe this is so. A returned missionary was telling me not long since about hearing a group of Chinamen discussing the various religions of China. One of them said, "A Chinaman was down in a deep pit and wanted help to get out. Confucius came along and said: 'If you had only kept my precepts you would not have fallen in.' Buddha came to the mouth of the pit and said: 'Ah, poor fellow! if you were only up where I am I would make it all right.' 'If,' said the Chinaman, 'I were where you are I would not want your help.' But then came Jesus Christ along with tears in his eyes, and jumped right into the pit and helped the poor man out."

Now who will say that that poor Chinaman had not grasped the meaning of this gospel of love, and did not perceive the vast difference between it and the teachings of Confucius and Budda? Experimental Christianity does not have doubts. It does not leave one blindly groping.

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I have discovered recently that a little mouse has made its home in the portiere by my desk. He has just been out to interview me, and came running along the back of the desk until he reached its center, where he paused and looked up at me with two black, bead-like eyes, as much as to say, "Well, here I am, and I'm after my dinner in your paste pot. Have you any objections?" "Yes," I returned politely, "I have, for this is the first time you've asked me, and yet you've been feasting off that paste of mine ever since you had an existence."

"Ah," he seemed to say in a smooth way, "I like to get the advantage of people when I can without their knowing it."

"So I perceive," I replied, "but the individual who indulges in such a propensity is always sure to over-reach himself sooner or later. And then another thing," I added, "there's not a woman who comes into this room that you do not make shriek wildly at sight of you, and that of itself is sufficient to make your presence objectionable."

"Why, I'm hardly bigger than the tip of your two fingers," he seemed to say, "what harm can I do?"

But I had no time to reason further with him, and, turning away for a moment, when I looked again I found that he had dropped into my paste and was eating with a vim that lost sight of all difficulties. Yet he kept both eyes fixed on me, and was ready for a spring at the slightest movement on my part. He was like a good many people in this world. He considered that paste-pot all right while he could control it, and his humor was excellent so long as he was not disturbed.

But pretty soon I saw another pair of bead-like eyes peering out of the folds of the portiere. "A whole nest o them there," I said, "but I'll take note of his movements."

Down dropped the newcomer on my desk. I sat motionless. On he came, scampering along in the direction of the paste-pot. One bound and he was up and looking over into it. But the mouse in the pot did not approve of him. He was not inclined to let him share his place with him. His mind was made up in a minute. He would boycott him. So as the new comer reached down to help himself the mouse within gave him a sharp tweak, which elicited a squeal, but he held his ground and commenced business. The discomfited mouse retired at length and peered out from his hiding place several times, eyed the paste-pot longingly, with an air that put into words would have said: "that's a scab concern, keep clear of it," and then disappeared again into his hole, mourning that there was no way by which he could get back, and run things his own way.

The refuse stock from the cabbage field, outside leaves, stalks and loose heads also, are valuable food for milch cows, and if fed at the rate of fifty or sixty pounds per day, will show surprising results in increasing the milk supply. If fed just after milking morning and night, no unpleasant odor or taste in the milk will result.—[Exchange.

EDITORIAL FARMER.

What He Has Succeeded in Raising.

TURKEYS AND GRASSHOPPERS

The Bugs That Chew Tobacco—Fashion Notes for Fowls—Some Popular Queries and Answers.

The editorial farmer mourns and is sad. After twenty-five years cultivation of ramie he had succeeded in raising a State Superintendent, and now comes the unfeeling law and nips that officer in the bud with a decision that the appropriation for his salary is unconstitutional. It is too bad. Here was the single crop our windy friend had succeeded in raising by the work of a quarter of a century, to be cut off in one hour by a man of the absurd name of Catlin, who had to be a judge of the Superior Court. From Siskiyou to San Diego, from the Sierra to the sea, the riotous ramie has bloomed and bourgeoned in big type all to no avail. Nobody has ever seen this mysterious plant in any other guise. It is a sort of agricultural Mrs. Harris. It grows nowhere but in the newspapers. I know not whether it is an animal or a vegetable. But Charles Howard Shinn of the agricultural bureau says that the merino ramie crossed on the southdown, can run faster than a bounty-jumping coyote.

Yet is he not cast down or weary by reason of this sad setback. The editorial farmer is accustomed to reverses, and nobody takes him seriously but himself. Just now he is busy with the grasshopper, slaying his thousands and his ten of thousands—yea, verily, his millions. When the mudhens came out in millions the other day and ate the grainfields of San Joaquin as bald as a gaspipe, I suggested that this new variety of poultry might very well be put to eating the scurril, gossiping grasshoppers in order to increase the yield of eggs, but the editorial farmer took it unkindly—this trifling with a serious matter—and explained that mudhens laid no eggs. Why don't they keep some other breed then? I think myself that the speckled Plymouth Brother is an admirable hen, although for ornamental purposes not equal to the red-winged Hoodoo or the Ginger Cocktail that woos the blithesome morn with his melody.

Finding myself so cruelly snubbed by the editorial farmer, I feel a certain modesty about making further suggestions about the proper diet for mudhens, but if one is ever to take rank as an editorial farmer perseverance is the only hope. Therefore it occurred to me when I saw by the papers the other day that during a thunderstorm in El Dorado a shower of bumble-bees fell in such quantities as to cover the ground with a black mass of bees, that here was the opportunity of her life for the mudhen. A diet of bumble-bees might be very interesting for the consumer, and in fact a Placerville man said they tasted like the whisky of the country sometimes described as Stockton slough-water, and that is just where the mudhens live.

To return to our grasshoppers, a very superior editorial farmer of the Examiner grain-fields is found giving this valuable advice:

In Fresno county the turkey cure was found to be most satisfactory. Unfortunately the stock of turkeys on hand were not large enough to be generally available, but those farmers who could command the services of flocks of sufficient size saw the hoppers disappear with gratifying rapidity, and they had the additional satisfaction of feeling that they were living off the enemy. The turkeys preferred grasshoppers to mince pie. They began the campaign small and spare; they ended it fit for the Thanksgiving dinner of an Oakland councilman. As the turkey expanded from the figure of Bernhardt to that of Croizette the hopper disappeared, and as the devastating insects became transformed into white meat worth 20 cents a pound the rescued trees and vines once more put out their green leaves in renewed confidence.

Chickens can accomplish something against grasshoppers, especially in the early morning when the invaders are stiff, but they are unable to reach up high enough to pick them from the tops of vines and young trees. Turkeys seem especially created for this work. As they are a profitable crop of themselves, aside from their protective value, and as they can always be put to good service in varying the farmer's bill of fare, even when the market is slack, it would be good policy for the people of the San Joaquin Valley to raise so many of them as to be always prepared for an emergency.

I may as well make the confession here that it was in trying to steal this man's idea that I came to grief. I was a little in doubt as to whether the mudhens were tall enough to pick the grasshoppers off the tops of the trees, as he tells us the Fresno turkeys do, but I thought they might at least be able to harvest the lower branches. Then Prof. Gustav Eisen of Fresno informed an interested public that the grasshoppers roosted in the tops of the alfalfa trees and so I understood why they grew turkeys in Fresno as tall as Bernhardt and as fat as Croizette.

Pursuing this unruly insect through the columns of my contemporaries I find in the Sacramento Bee this remarkable description of his habits:

But at all stages of its existence is the locust a greedy, voracious miniature monster. His appetite is developed with his birth, and when he emerges from the hole in the ground where his maternal ancestor's larvæ was deposited, when he is no larger than a mosquito, his deadly mandibles are in smooth working order and begin operations upon the first soft substance that comes in his way.

Nor is he dainty in his appetite, for, though preferring the tender foliage of vegetation, his taste is omnivorous, and clusters of them have often been found feeding on a dead snake or other animal food they may encounter. A partially masticated chew of tobabco dropped amongst a cluster of them will soon disappear before their busy jaws, and they seem as partial to the nicotian weed as any of the human devotees.

More than all, he is a beastly little cannibal, and even among the choicest vegetable dainties a number of them may often be seen feasting on the carcase of a fellow.

This tobacco-chewing cannibal must be own brother to the savage locusts of the Sahara, who were said not long ago to have devoured a French explorer who fell by the wayside. Then the editorial farmers of England wrote learned and solemn articles explaining the carnivorous nature of these fierce insects. When a little later the explorer turned up in Paris safe and sound and without a grasshopper bite on him, it might have been a little embarassing for anybody but an editorial farmer, but it did not annoy him at all. He would rather be wrong than President.

After all the learning expended on the multitudinous and devouring grasshopper, it is disagreeable to be told that there are none and that they exist only in the brain of the editorial farmer. The public had been wrought up to expect further fiendish outrages by this unprincipled insect, and it is discouraging to be told by the Stockton Independent that it is all a mistake, and that the supposed locusts are merely airy nothings given a local habitation and a name, the creature of the fine phrenzy of the editorial farmer. Some time ago the Independent told of the ravages of grasshoppers on a ranch in Calaveras, owned by a Stockton man. A San Francisco paper took the article, elaborated it in a breezy way and located the ranch close to Stockton. The Sacramento Bee took the article then and boiled it down with the statement that grasshoppers had appeared in large numbers in the San Joaquin Valley. A correspondent of the San Francisco press, seeing the statement in the Bee, and mistaking it for original news, telegraphed it back to the metropolitan press, and so it came to be copied all over the State, with elaborate comment and embellishment, as thus: "Grasshoppers have made their appearance in San Joaquin county and attacked the olive orchards in the foothills. They are so thick that the arsenic remedy, though it kills millions of them, does not appearantly reduce their number." Now the Independent tells us that there are no grasshoppers in the San Joaquin, and one wonders what is to become of the tall and hungry turkeys of the Bernhardt breed. Next thing we know we shall be told that there is no Prince of Wales and no Sir William Gordon Cumming.

Some of the queries addressed to the editorial farmer are very mysterious to the lay reader, as, for instance:

"Will picking ducks during the laying season have any effect on the laying?"

He might as well ask: What will be the effect of picking gooseberries during the laying season?

"How many eggs will a duck lay in a year?"

The editorial farmer is expected to be a prophet, and his foresight is just about as good as his hindsight.

"Can breeding ducks be kept confined in yards?"

The inexperienced person would answer that they could if there wasn't a hole in the fence, but the editorial farmer gives at length the history of a duck that passed his life in confinement. A very sad case.

"Tell me how to dress young ducks."

I give it up. These are queries taken at random from a leading agricultural paper and are not a whit more ridiculous than the general run of the calls on the learning of the editorial farmer, and to do him justice he never fails those who repose their confidence in him.

Another variety of editorial farmer is the man who gets up the Government reports. Here is an extract from a consular report on the "Native Sheep of South America."

It has no horns or hump. Its hoofs are cloven, and it ruminates, or chews the cud. Its eyes are large and long, very black and prominent, with a most soft and gentle expression. When it walks it carries its ears forward, like a horse that is frightened. Its neck is from two to two and a half feet long, slightly curved and with a graceful movement, very much like that of a swan. Under its breast, over the sternum, there is a hard, callous substance about six inches long and three inches wide, on which it sleeps or rests. When it wishes to lie down it doubles its feet under its body and falls on this callous substance with a sensible noise. When it is angry it spits an acrid matter, and can thus project it to a considerable distance; but it does not bite.

This extraordinary beast, which sits with a sensible noise, recalls the showman's description of the elephant, who,

When he's enraged he makes the following noise.

An animal which sits down so noisily and sleeps on a bald spot six inches by three, is unique.

EDWARD F. CAHILL.

An Apparatus to Discover Comets.

The sensitiveness of selenium to light has been taken advantage of by Professor Barnard, of Lick Observatory, Cal., who has employed it in making a device for automatically detecting comets. A prism is placed in front of the object glass of the telescope, and, as is well known, a prism will divide a ray of light into its primary colors—red, orange, yellow, etc. Back of the prism is a metal diaphragm with slits, corresponding to the position of the three hydrocarbon bands which characterize the spectrum of comets only. When the light passes through the prism it is decomposed, and if the light is that from a comet certain rays will pass through the slits and fall upon a selenium cell which connects with a battery and an alarm.

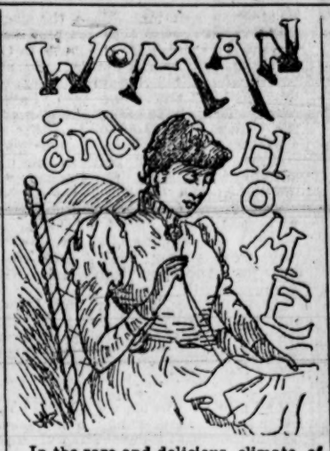
The most curious thing about the process is that the light of ordinary stars does not affect the apparatus, and that it is susceptible only to comets. The telescope is made to sweep the heavens by automatic machinery, and as the alarm will ring if a comet sweeps across the face of the prism, the astronomers are not required to sit up all night to watch for the comets any more. Professor Barnard has the apparatus so arranged that it will ring the alarm in his bedroom. This invention is regarded as an extremely important one in the mechanics of astronomy.—Boston Transcript.

Clothing the Eiffel Tower.

Two Frenchmen appeared at a linen factory in Jaroslav, in the Volga, four weeks ago, and told the manufacturer that they were French government commissioners with an order for a cloth case in which to wrap the Eiffel tower in winter. They presented so many sealed documents and letters with the signatures of celebrated Frenchmen that the manufacturer swallowed their marvelous story and agreed to take the huge contract. The "commissioners" required from him $1,200 as an earnest of his intention to turn out the tower's new clothes, and left him with directions that he should go to Paris at once to communicate further with the city officials and to measure the tower. He went, with several assistants who were to help him determine the details of the undertaking, and thereby spent $800 more to learn that he had been swindled.—New York Sun.

The Mother Died First.

Tuesday there was a case before Judge Freeman in the probate court of a peculiar kind. Some weeks ago Mrs. Ellen O'Neil died intestate. At about the same time her new born child also died. The question to be decided was whether the mother or the child died first. If the mother died first the child would have inherited her estate, and at the child's death its father would be its heir. If, on the other hand, the child died first, one-half of the estate would go to the brothers and sisters of Mrs. O'Neil, and the other to her husband. Judge Freeman gave his decision, which is that the mother died first. In accordance with this the estate goes to the father.—Hartford Courant.



In the rare and delicious climate of California the days, all the year round, may be spent very largely out of doors. Even the housewife may have many hours on the broad veranda, if there she has a corner for her work table and her books. Here the necessary patching and darning may be done, and baby be rocked to sleep, where fragrant breezes are blowing, and where the landscape stretches out like a picture before the eyes—a picture for the thoughts to rest upon, and forget the petty cares and annoyances that are so apt to disturb one within doors. We cannot take too much of of this great, sunlighted outer world into our lives. It is an infinite source of comfort, and of companionship. We always find nature in sympathy with our happiest moods.

I was out in the country the other day. It had been a warm day, and I had felt the weariness of the heat and had lost through it, I think, a little of my wonted cheerfulness. But as the sun was going down behind a lofty mountain peak, shooting out its long, golden rays into the intangible gathering mist I went out of doors. The sunset light lay all along upon the mountain summits. It opened vistas which the broader light had hidden. It disclosed the outlines of many a purpling peak, and transformed with glory all the valley. The evening breezes blew very softly, just stirring the splendid green of the alfalfa at my feet, and, Oh, the charm of it! Out there came from the infinite somewhere, a most beautiful yellow-breasted bird, with gold upon its wings, and a splendor of color upon its head. It was not afraid of me. It hopped and twittered in the grass, and after a time a pair of doves came forth and cooed in the tree-top. Below was a stream, a silver mountain brook, full of rush and sparkle, and along the banks of the pretty rivulet a long, towering line of magnificent alders grew. It was a picture that soothed me. All the unpleasant heat of the day was gone, and all the cares of the day,

"Had folded their tents like the Arabs
And silently stolen away."

I am sorry for those who have no eyes for the beauty and loveliness of nature and for those whose ears are deaf to all the melody of her many voices. I am sorry for the child whose mother is unable to interpret all this charm for him, and who never points out to her little ones the beauty of the flowers and the glory of the trees; who never bears their thoughts upward to the stars and the sky on her words which tell them the wonders of the starry heavens, or points out to them the infinite skill and wisdom which shaped the delicate flower and gave it color and sweetness.

I wish mothers would study nature more and fall into more intimate companionship with her, for in this way they would find a thousand new avenues of pleasure for themselves and children. They would lose sight of many of the petty cares of life in the enjoyment of the *larger* things about them. It is only when we feed upon ourselves that we grow discontented and unhappy. If we can get out from ourselves life expands, and joy flows in upon us from ten thousand sources. Getting out from ourselves kills misanthropy and warms our hearts toward others, and life becomes a delight.

NOTES.

Cerealine Pudding.—Take four ounces of cerealine flakes; mix it up with two ounces wheat flour, one pint milk, one tablespoonful butter, three eggs, four ounces sugar, one-half teaspoonful vanilla. Boil this for five or ten minutes; then put in cups or moulds and bake for fifteen minutes.

Ox-Tail.—One tail will do for a tureen of soup; cut into joints—your butcher will cut it for you—blanch it a few minutes in water; add some good clear second stock to the pieces, and let them gently boil until tender; skim off all grease from them; add sufficient consommé stock, also add exactly the same roots as for sauté soup, in shape and size, similar to the roots you would cut for a haricot, and use small button onions instead of cut onions; season as before; dish the pieces of tail into the soup tureen with a large ragout spoon, or you will mash them.

Egg Salad.—Put the crisp, bright green leaves of a head of lettuce into a salad bowl, slice four hard-boiled eggs and add to lettuce, mince twelve capers and sprinkle over the eggs, and add either mayonnaise or a plain dressing made as follows: Mix well together one saltspoonful of salt, one-quarter saltspoonful of pepper and a tablespoonful of oil; pour over the salad, then add three tablespoonfuls of oil, toss the salad up lightly, and then add a tablespoonful of vinegar; mix lightly again, and serve.

Tennessee Corn Bread.—One and one-half pint white corn meal, one tablespoonful sifted flour, a scant teaspoonful of salt and three heaping teaspoonfuls of Horsford's baking powder; mix thoroughly together while dry. Add one teaspoonful of fresh butter and a scant pint of sweet milk or cream, to make a soft dough; bake immediately in a buttered pan.

Indian Pudding.—Boil one quart sweet skimmed milk; stir into it slowly three gills of Indian meal and one-half pint of molasses, scald and add one pinch of salt. Butter pudding dish and put in one quart of cold sweet milk and one-half pound of beef suet chopped fine, add pudding and stir. Bake five hours.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

The home grown cherries, that have been on the market for a week past, are as nice as were ever raised.—[Pomona Progress.

The past week has been filled with a succession of social festivities, prominent among which rank the various receptions of school fraternities which always mark commencement week. One of the most delightful of these was the

SIGMA CHI BANQUET,

which occurred last Friday evening. There is a certain air of mystery about the Greek characters themselves that adds a charm to their study, but it is the members of the Greek secret societies alone who can fully appreciate the enjoyment derived from a knowledge of these mystic symbols. The members of the Sigma Chi Chapter were the last to give their annual Greek reception this term, but they are by no means the least. The boys, with the assistance of a few sympathetic Thetas, spent all of Friday afternoon decorating the rooms and halls of the music building at University Place, and in the evening threw open the doors to receive their invited guests. Cat-tails and silver bamboo were the principal plants used for decorations, and were gracefully grouped in bunches, arches, etc., in the halls. In the center of the main room was an imitation of a well, banked with ivy and a circle of tall cat-tails around it. In the midst of this was a large bucket of clear water with a number of silver fish. It was a novel and exceeedingly pretty design.

During the evening numerous congratulations were given to the four new members, Messrs. L. R. Garrett, D. L. Arnold, H. Shaw and R. T. Hall, who wore the Sigma Chi pins for the first time that evening.

About 10:30 o'clock the banquet began, with C. C. Davis as toast master. The toasts were responded to in the following order: Kappa Alpha Theta, Miss Edna Marsh; Phi Delta Theta, T. N. Carver; Delta Gamma, Miss Josie Maclay; D. K. E., T. R. Warren; The Faculty, Prof. Cochran; Kappa Kappa Kappa, Prof. Boynton; Pi Beta Phi, Mrs. Carver; Sigma Chi, C. C. Davis.

The following were the invited guests: President M. M. Bovard and wife, Dr. Matthew and wife, Dr. Cochran and wife, Mrs. Wadleigh, Miss Gray, Prof. Perkins, Prof. Boynton, Prof. Ivey and wife, Prof. Bacon and wife, Miss Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman G. Teed, Mr. and Mrs. Conrey, Mr. and Mrs. Haralson, Mr. and Mrs. Brotherton, Mr. and Mrs. Dill, Mr. and Mrs. White, Messrs. Vernon, Miller, C. C. Davis, W. E. Wright, Rice, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitcomb, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Carver, Misses Laura Whitlock, Josie Maclay, Fannie Tarr, Lulu Chapin, Lillie Sigler, Helen Dyar, M. Mendenhall, Martha Arnold, Virgie Williamson, Lillian Williamson, May Townsend, Maud Whitlock, Dora Whitcomb, Bessie Whitcomb, Rose Harrison, Ollie Harrison, Sada Johnson, Cora Snodgrass, May Bradley, Helen Widney, Minnie McLellan, May Curran, Lillie Burnett, Edith Hitt, Minnie Cook, Edna Marsh, Winifred Farnsworth, Mattie Clark, Clara Newton, Ida Lindley, Mamie Sawyer, Lillian Bovard, Fannie Whitlock, Mrs. Lelia Diltz, Mrs. Griswold, Messrs. George Sinsabaugh, L. B. Christy, G. D. Christy, E. A. Reed, C. A. Bradley, E. B. Stuart, P. B. Loyd, T. R. Warren, T. W. Robinson, E. E. Hall H. F. Pinnell, D. C. Porter, Paul Arnold, R. G. Curran, L. R. Garrett, D. L. Arnold, R. T. Hall and H. Shaw.

WIDNEY RECEPTION.

The members of Simpson Church intend giving a reception of welcome next Tuesday evening in the church parlors, to Mrs. R. M. Widney and family, who arrived home from Boston yesterday, after an absence of nearly a year. Congratulatory speeches will be in order, and refreshments will be served. A royal good time is expected. Judge Widney and son went out Friday to meet his family, and escorted them home.

AN INFORMAL TEA.

One of the most delightful events of the week was an informal tea tendered to Mrs. Anna S. Averill and some of her pupils, by Mrs. Tufts at her pleasant home on Grand avenue last Wednesday afternoon. The favored pupils were Mrs. Averill's Bible class and her class in English literature. The latter class had adjourned its Wednesday morning meeting to have its lesson serve as a literary programme for the occasion. It being "Magazine day," a number of ladies were prepared with résumés of and extracts from especial articles in their favorite periodicals. Mrs. E. A. Lawrance read from the Popular Science Monthly; Mrs. Dr. Murphy had chosen Current Literature; Miss Mayhew, The Century; Mrs. Bairight, The Chautauquan; Mrs. McComas—an invited guest of the English class—The Arena. Mrs. Variel reviewed the interesting Forum article on the "Copyright Law." Miss Hadly had selected an article from Scribner and Mrs. Gregory read an interesting comparison between Shakspeare and Molière. After the dainty refreshments were served amid a general flow of wit and good cheer, every lady seeming to be in her happiest mood, the tea tables were set aside and an hour was spent in that mentally-exhiliarating game of crambo, or progressive poetry. Some very remarkable poetical talent was discovered to exist among these practical dames, and the game called forth rounds of merriment which did not subside until the last of the party had said good-bye. The ladies present not mentioned above were Mmes. Allen, Carr, Burke, Bicknell, Johnson, Widney, Fay, Cass, Dresser, Misses Carr, Smith and Tufts. Mrs. Tufts was ably assisted in receiving and entertaining by her daughters, Mrs. Lyons and Mrs. Cass and Miss Tufts.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CELEBRATION.

The ladies of the Woman Suffrage Association have arranged for a unique musical and literary entertainment. They have determined to anticipate the Fourth of July and "celebrate" in accordance with a woman's idea. All the gentlemen who are now busy preparing for oratorical flights on the glorious Fourth are invited to attend and take notes. They are assured they will be furnished with a few items new and unfamiliar in the pages of Fourth of July orations. Below is the programme—to be rendered entirely by women—for the evening of June 23, at the Woman's Temple, corner of Temple and Broadway. The exercises begin at 8 o'clock sharp. Admission free.

Piano solo (selected)—Mrs. Jennie Rochester.
President's address—Matilda J. Berra.
Vocal solo (selected)—Mrs. J. B. Brown.
Remarks—Mary E. Garbutt.
Piano Solo, "Trab, Trab" (Kucken, arranged by Fred Beyer)—Miss Edith Scarborough.
Presentation of flag—Margarett V. Longley.
Vocal duet, "Life's Dream is O'er" (Asher)—Misses Elsie Waldo and Helen McComas.
Original poem—Elizabeth A. Lawrance.
Guitar solo, "Greek March" (Arranged by E. Classen)—Miss Edith Scarborough.
American Eagle Pot Pourri—Alice Moore McComas.
Piano Solo, "Home, Sweet Home"—Mrs. Rochester.

TWO NOTABLE WEDDINGS.

There have been, during the past week, two weddings, both somewhat remarkable, though each in a different way, which have attracted wide comment throughout the United States. Both occurred at high noon on Thursday; one in New York and the other at Keokuk, Iowa.

The poetess of the Berkshire hills, Miss Elaine Goodale, has persisted in following the dictates of her heart, in spite of the protestations of friends and, setting aside the laws which are supposed to govern social proprieties, has married Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a half-breed Indian, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College and Government medical inspector at Pine Ridge Agency, Dak. When but 14 years of age, Miss Goodale and her sister, two years younger, completed jointly a volume of poems entitled "Apple Blossoms," from the sale of which they realized $2000. The swarthy bridegroom and his blonde bride are taking a trip through New England previous to settling permanently at Pine Ridge Agency. Just how the conservative Boston friends of the poetess regard this extraordinary matrimonial alliance is a subject for speculation, but what's the difference so long as the two most concerned are wholly satisfied?

General John M. Schofield and his bride—who is 32 years his junior—are en route to the Pacific Coast. Miss Kilbourne has followed the example of her eldest sister, who, 15 years ago, married Gen. Barney of New York, whose age was more than treble that of his bride. The present Mrs. Schofield was a warm friend of the General's first wife, who died a little more than two years ago, and was considered almost as one of the family.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

A pleasant surprise party was given Edna Lewis at her home, 536 South Grand avenue Wednesday evening. The evening was passed by music, games, and dancing, followed by refreshments. Among those present were: Misses Franc Cambell, Blanche Alwens, Jessie Garturight, Anna Roberts, Silvia Norton, Georgia Etta, Eva Lewis, Katie Cohn, Edna Lewis: Messrs. Willie Manning, Ledru Kinney, Glen Edmonds, Charlie Kirkpatrick, Lester Kavanaugh, John Roberts, and others.

A PLEASANT PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Davis, in their pleasant apartments, No. 231 South Broadway, on Friday evening last, entertained with cards, dancing musical selections a few friends. Among the number present were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Healey, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hartzell, Miss Erminie Prouty, Miss Mayme Curtis, Henry E. Carter and Cal F. Hunter. All report having spent a most enjoyable evening.

FRIDAY MORNING CLUB.

The club met in Caladonian Hall, No. 119½ South Spring street, at the usual hour, 10 a. m., Mrs. Severence presiding. Dr. Lummis read a short article on "The New Italy," and Helen Mar Bennet, one on Sorosis.

Mrs. Enderlein read a letter from Dr. Maria B. Averill of San Diego on the Isabella Association. This was in regard to the appointment of two directors in Los Angeles, to plan the work for the northern part of the Sixth Congress District.

Mrs. Judson followed with a short paper entitled "A Dream of the Olive Spreiner." This paper was suggested by reading "Three Dreams in a Desert." It was a graphic and vivid picture of the burdens of woman, many of these being of her own making, others from the customs and usages of fashionable society, some from the weakness and prejudice of a petty nature, and the heaviest lay in the bitterness and uncharitableness of woman against woman. Full of earnest thought and admirably expressed, the paper went to the heart of every woman present.

Mrs. Margaret Collins Graham of South Pasadena came next, with a paper on "Business Women." A sketch of the business woman of today and suggestions as to how and why she fails to stand on a level with her brother in the great struggle for financial success. The paper was vigorous, witty, occasionally pathetic, and carried conviction in its close statement of facts.

Next week Charlotte Perkins Stetson will address the club, which will continue to meet in Caledonia Hall during the summer.

DOCKWEILER-REEVE.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Isidore B. Dockweiler of this city and Miss Gertrude Reeve of San Francisco. The ceremony takes place at 8:30 o'clock, Tuesday, June 30, at St. Mary's Church, San Francisco. Quite a number will go up from this city, including the relatives of the groom. Father Meyer of this city will perform the ceremony, and Prof. Wilde will play the nuptial mass. Miss Reeve is well known in this city, where she formerly resided, her father, B. J. Reeve, having been in business in Los Angeles for some months.

A MOONLIGHT HAY RIDE.

One of the enjoyable events of the past week was that of the "haying party" given on last Thursday evening by Mr. Fred Moll, assisted by Miss Berta Dague.

The night was a perfect one and it was a jolly crowd of eighteen that congregated on the immense hayrack which was drawn by four spirited steeds. After a few delays but no accident the crowd reached the home of Mr. Moll at Prospect Park, where they were most royally entertained by Miss Moll and Miss Mary Penman, and met fifteen or twenty of their friends. The house was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, and the entire place lighted with numerous Japanese lanterns.

A musical and social evening was heartily enjoyed and a most refreshing lunch was served. It was with sincere regret that the lateness of the hour warned the company that they must away to their various homes. The chariot of hay was soon ready and the crowd returned to the city a little tired, but satisfied that the evening had been well spent.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Fred L. Allen expects to start in a few days for a trip to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Potts recently gave a charming luncheon at her home on Downey avenue.

Miss de la Baere accompanied her sketching class on a picnic excursion yesterday.

Mrs. G. M. Holton is spending a few days with friends in the highlands of Pasadena.

Miss Kate Newhart of Woodfield, O., is visiting her brother Daniel on Key West street.

Miss Cora Foy will accompany Miss McLean, of the High school, on a trip to Mt. Shasta.

Mrs. J. B. Dunlap leaves next Tuesday for Boston to spend the summer with her mother.

Miss Augustine Berger has gone south with the Thursby troupe as piano accompanist.

The ladies of the First Christian Mission are arranging for a social on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Palmer entertained a company of ladies to lunch, last Tuesday, at her home on Daly street.

Mrs. Boski of Boski Island was in the city yesterday with a party of friends from San Fedro.

Miss Eva Thurston of Ventura is down to attend the commencement exercises of the University.

Mrs. Taggart of the Smithsonian, leaves soon to spend the summer in San Francisco and vicinity.

The young ladies of the East Side Presbyterian Church gave a very delightful Japanese tea last Friday evening.

The members of the East Los Angeles Congregational Church and Sunday-school picknicked at Verdugo yesterday.

Mrs. E. A. Mills and daughter, Miss L. Mills, have lately arrived from Denver, and are at home at No. 142 Grand avenue.

Misses Flora and Etta Conners of San Bernardino were visiting with Mr. Lloyd and family this week, near the University.

O. H. Churchill and family of Figueroa street went to Santa Monica, yesterday, to enjoy the sea breezes over Sunday.

Belshazzar is to be repeated on the evening of July 1, in the Grand Opera-house, the proceeds to be used for the soldiers' monument fund.

Miss Alise Gaylord, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Meredith on the East Side, left Friday for her home in Kentucky, going via San Francisco.

Despite the warm weather Prof. Payne's once-a-week assembly was well patronized last Tuesday evening, about sixty couple taking part in the social dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miner (née Lizzie Sherman,) who were married in San Francisco last Wednesday morning, are a making a tour of Southern California.

The children of the First Methodist Sunday-school and of the Unity Sunday-school, accompanied by their parents and teachers, enjoyed a picnic at Devil's Gate yesterday.

Mrs. Difani, who is spending the summer at Redondo to regain her health, came up Thursday morning to spend a few days with her friend, Mrs. H. Gordon of East Los Angeles.

Rev. J. Q. Adams of San Francisco has returned from Pomona, where he visited a brother for a few days. He will deliver the annual address for the Occidental College next Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCloskey, the well-known artists formerly of this city, now of New York, are spending a few weeks on Boyle Heights as the guests of Mrs. McCloskey's mother, Mrs. Binford.

Prof. Ira More, of the Normal school, will camp out for three weeks during the summer vacation at his Cucamonga ranch. Ira More, Jr., graduates from the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., this week and will arrive home next week.

There will be a joint meeting of John A. Logan Post and Corps, at their hall, No. 612 S. Spring street, Wednesday evening, June 24. All G. A. R. and W. R. C. members and friends are invited. Admission free.

Mrs. W. P. Wright of North Hansen street entertained a company of ladies to lunch on Wednesday. Mrs. George Safford, Mrs. H. K. S. O'Melveny, Mrs. Henry O'Melveny, P. Potts and Mrs. Sherman Page formed the company.

Miss Maude Heloise Anderson, who has been a pupil at St. Hilda's for the past year, has returned to her home in Los Angeles. It is as yet undecided where she will spend the summer months, but it will doubtless be at one of the several beaches.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the meeting of the Normal-school Alumni Association yesterday afternoon: President, Miss M. Foy; vice-president, E. Clark; recording secretary, S. Davidson; corresponding secretary, N. L. Levering; treasurer, E. Coleman.

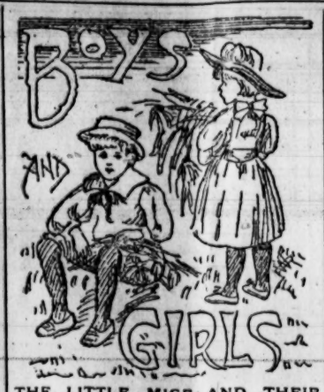
Mrs. E. H. Owen of South Main street has returned from a three months' stay at the Sandwich Islands where she has been visiting the Gay family who own several of the islands. Mrs. Owen, who is much interested in conchology, has brought back with her some fine specimens of island shells.

Plowing Up to Fences.

[American Farmer.]

Long-cultivated fields are apt to be usually plowed the same way, and this is, in most cases, by throwing a furrow against the fence, plowing around the field. If lands are made the result is that a furrow is thrown to the fence, or else a back furrow is ridged up a few feet from it. Thus the constant tendency is to enrich the outside of the field at the expense of the center. It is difficult to make changes in plowing while the field is in sod, but whenever it has been in hoed crops a year the plow should be used to turn together furrows where the field has been mainly dead furrowed, and it is comparatively easy at such times to constantly back-furrow from the center, leaving a furrow all around the lot next the fence. After two or three seasons of such plowing the former inequalities will be levelled up, and crops can be cultivated and harvested much more pleasantly therefor.

The orange crop of the Baldwin orchards made 100 carloads, which at 800 boxes per car amounts to 30,000 boxes; worth to Mr. Baldwin, at say an average of $2 per box, $60,000.—[Sierra Madre Vista.



THE LITTLE MICE AND THEIR FATHER.

There's a little mouse that comes out upon my table,
And up he climbs, as swift as he is able,
Into my paste-pot; how bright his black eyes twinkle,
And he's so fat there's not a single wrinkle
In his sleek sides; his tail is long and slender,
It reaches to the floor as there upon the fender
He sometimes sits, and turns, so saucy wise,
And stares at me with his two bead-like eyes.

He's a sad thief, and like all thieves a coward,
If I but stir behind him quickly for ward
He runs to find his hole, or curtain, rather,
For there his home he's made 'twixt fold and gather.
And there one morning, snug as snug could be,
I found him and his little family—
His wife and children four, so pink and curious,
But kitty saw them, and swift and furious
Did she spring for them. The young mouse father
Thought only of himself and left his babies—
With skin as soft as any gentle lady's—
All to be eaten by that puss-cat—
What would you do, my children, should your papas act like that?

ELIZA A. OTIS.

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I expect that my boys and girls have often wished that they could prove to their own satisfaction that the earth turns round. Of course you all believe that it does because wise men say that it does. I found a little article in the Court Journal some days ago which I am sure you will like to read, and then you can try the interesting experiment which it suggests. Here is what it says:

"It has puzzled the heads of a good many youngsters to know how the earth turns round. A German educational journal, published in Frankfort, gives the following directions for proving that the earth 'does move.' Take a good-sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water and place it upon the floor of a room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street. Sprinkle over the surface of the water a coating of lycopodium powder—a white substance which is sometimes used for the purpose of the toilet, and which can be obtained at almost any apothecary's. Then upon the surface of this coating make, with powdered charcoal, a straight black line, say an inch or two in length. Having made this little black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl, lay down upon the floor, close to the bowl, a stick or some other straight object, so that it will be exactly parallel with the mark. If the line happens to be parallel with a crack in the floor, or with any stationary object in the room, this will serve as well.

"Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours and then observe the position of the black mark with reference to the object that it was parallel with. It will be found to have moved about, and to have moved from east to west—that is to say, in the direction opposite to that of the movement of the earth on its axis. The earth in simply revolving has carried the water and everything else in the bowl around with it, but the powder on the surface has been left behind a little. The line will always be found to have moved from east to west, which is perfectly good proof that everything else has moved the other way."

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Boys generally are fond of adventure, and I never knew a boy who did not enjoy camping out. And I do not blame them, for it is splendid fun. I have tried it myself away up in the Sierra region, where every night we could hear the coyotes howl, and where we saw deer and bear tracks, and sometimes away up on the craggy heights caught glimpses of the mountain sheep. I have seen them standing boldly out against the background of sky when they looked almost as large as a good-sized calf.

I was reading sometime ago in St. Nicholas a story entitled "How a Little Boy Camped Out," and thinking you would like to read it too, I will have it printed for you in THE TIMES. The story was as follows:

Once there was a little boy who all summer long had been very anxious to camp out over night. Behind his mother's house was a large garden—as large as a whole city block—and at the far end of it was a little knoll, or hill, with rocks cropping out. It was behind this hill that little Paul wished to camp, for from there the house would be out of sight, and it would be "just like truly camping." So his mother gave him a large old crumb-cloth for a tent, a pair of blankets and a sofa-cushion for a bed, a tin pail full of bread, cold meat, and hard-boiled eggs, and some gingerbread and apples for his breakfast; also a bottle of milk, a tin cup, a wooden plate and a small package of pepper and salt. She then gave him some cotton to put in his ears—to keep out little bugs and things. She had the hired man help him drive the stakes and fasten the crumb-cloth over them. The hired man, of his own accord, brought from the barn a large bundle of hay to spread under the blankets, so as to make a comfortable bed. By twilight everything was ready, and Paul kissed his mother, his aunt and his big sister good-bye, and, shouldering his crossbow, marched away to the "Rocky Mountains"—as he called the little knoll.

He pinned back the doors of his tent with big catch-pins and then sat down on the ground. Everything was dreadfully still; but the bright tin pail and the bottle of milk looked very comfortable in the soap-box cupboard; the brave cross-bow, with its pin-pointed arrows, promised safety; while the blankets, sofa cushion and soft hay were all that any reasonable camper could ask for.

But it was so dreadfully still! Not even the smallest baby-breeze was stirring; through a hole in the crumb cloth shone a star, and the star made outdoors seem stiller yet. Paul unbuttoned one shoe and then the other and sat for a while listening. Then suddenly kicking off his shoes he scrambled under the blankets and lay quite still. He was a very small boy, and somehow camping out wasn't delightful in every way.

It was nearly 8:30. Mamma was knitting, the aunt was sewing, and the big sister was standing on the dictionary rehearsing her elocution exercise. Nobody but mamma heard the back hall door softly open, and the tiny feet go stealing upstairs. When the elocution exercise was over mamma said she must go and find the mate to the stocking she was knitting. So she went upstairs, but before looking for the stocking she went into Paul's room. There in the starlight she saw the brown, curly head cuddled into its customary pillows. She was a good and faithful mamma, and so she did not laugh—out loud. She stooped over the half-hidden head and whispered: "Were you lonesome, dear?" and Paul whispered back: "Kind of lonesome—and I heard something swallowing very close to my head. And so I came in. And—you won't tell, will you mamma?"

Faithful mamma didn't "tell"—not until long afterward, when Paul had grown to be so old and so big that he went "truly camping" far away to the Rocky Mountains."

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And now we will close with this nice letter from a little friend whom I am glad to welcome into my family of Boys and Girls:

WHITTIER, June 15, 1891.—*Dear Mrs. Otis:* I have never written you before, but I thought I would like to be one of your correspondents. I have just been reading THE TIMES.

I live at Whittier, and think it a nice place to live in, but do not like it as well as Los Angeles.

Whittier is about thirteen miles from Los Angeles by wagon road, and eighteen miles by railroad. We have a very nice schoolhouse and school here. I am 10 years old, and am in the fifth grade.

I have a very nice Shetland pony. I ride him a great deal. His name is Nip. You may think this a funny name for a pony, but one day as I was leading him he bit me on the elbow.

Last year we took THE TIMES, but this year papa thought we would take the Express. We thought THE TIMES a nice paper, so we began taking it again in May.

I must close now with kind regards.

I remain your well-wisher,

GURNEY NEWLIN.

I thank my little friend for her pleasent letter, and hope that she will write me again. E. A. O.

MUSIC.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. J. D. Cole left for a vacation of two weeks at San Diego on Wednesday morning last. She will be at home to her friends and pupils during July and August at the residence of R. W. Poindexter, East Adams street, and in the fall will remove her studio to the Y. M. C. A. building on Broadway.

It is rumored that the Apollo Club mean to quite outdo themselves in the way of surprises, and that a certain famous singer will be their soloist at the coming concert, with Mr. Heine as 'cellist also.

Mr. Bartlett is preparing to give a sacred concert soon, for which some good work is under way.

Miss Mydia Moon left last Tuesday for San Francisco, where she will continue her musical studies and will be an inmate of the home of Miss Jennie Winston.

Prof. J. Sancho and J. Lombarders, two of the finest bandurria artists from San Francisco, are on the programme for the musicale at the Bellevue Terrace next Wednesday evening.

Miss Thursby inquired most cordially into the musical status and likings of Los Angeles, and when told of the existence and of the flourishing state of the Ellis, Treble Cleff, and Apollo clubs; of the number of good lectures, singers, and players, and of the class of music commonly presented here, said laughingly: "Why, I really believe you are more really musical than anywhere we have been, considering the fact that you are so far away from everything".

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The music for the Normal school exercises was under the charge of Mrs. M. A. Larabee, who secured Miss Molly Adelia Brown and Messrs. Beirlich, McQuillan and Wachtel as assistants.

MUSICALE.

The Day & Fisher music rooms were full last Monday evening at Miss Kimball's evening of music. The programme was an interesting one, and included songs by three of Miss Kimball's pupils, Zoë Lowe, Mabel Luitweiler and Nellie B. Manlove. Though each young singer showed a perceptible degree of nervousness, it was in no case so pronounced as to obscure the good effect of their training or the natural merit of the voice.

Miss Carrie Conger won a warm encore for her brilliant playing of a "Romanze" by Tscharkouska, and "The Cuase" by R. Limberger, as did also Mr. Beirlich on the 'cello.

Miss Kimball's only solo number was the "Jewel Song" from *Faust*, followed by a lullaby of Chadwick's as an encore. Miss Kimball's fine, strong voice is at home as well in dashing operatic music as in the heavy choral work of an oratorio, or in the songs of the lighter variety, and her singing is always a great pleasure.

An elaborate musicale will be given at Bellevue Terrace on the evening of June 24, under the auspices of the Southern California Music Company. Among those assisting will be Mrs. Masac and Messrs. Aresalo, Barnes and Brenner.

S. M. CLUB.

It was a pleasant and patriotic surprise to the members of the S. M. Club to find that such a varied and meritorious programme could be presented, made up entirely of American composers.

There were some sixteen names upon the programme, including such composers as Hoffman, Reginald de Kosen, Alfred Pease, Dudley Buck, C. Katharine Rogers, and minor writers of astonishing originality and worth. So many composers called also for a variety among the performers, and the list included Mmes. Simpson, Davidson, Cole, Hooker; Misses Kimball, Cochran, Brown and Wills, and Messrs. Du Puy, Buell, Wiesendanger and Cochran and others.

The programmes were prepared by Mrs. Larabee and were as artistic as is all her work. After the musical evening was over, a brief business meeting was held. The election of officers resulted in the unanimous vote of the club for Mrs. J. D. Cole as president and Mrs. J. D. Hooker as secretary. To facilitate the workings of the club for the coming year, to improve its usefulness and to release its president of the burdens so cheerfully bore heretofore, two standing committees were formed. One on music, consisting of J. J. Schallert, Mrs. J. D. Hooker, Mrs. M. A. Larabee and Miss K. Kimball. One on ways and means, consisting of Dr. E. C. Buell, Dr. Lummis and Miss F. Wells.

The next meeting of the club will be held on the 13th of July at the house of Mr. R. W. Poindexter, East Adams street, where Mrs. Cole will be for the summer months.

The programme will be devoted to a résumé of the best that other evenings brought out. The club will then discontinue its meetings until the first Monday in October, before which date a suitable place for its meetings will be secured and duly announced.

LAY SERMONS.

When this fleeting life is over, what then? How many ask the question. It is old as time everywhere, everywhere is this longing to penetrate the future, to take a look beyond the narrow house with its silence and stillness, its breathlessness, its moveless quiet. How the old heathen world longed so solve the mystery. How they multiplied their gods, and filled the stars and the hills, the valleys and the plains, the waters, aye, and the whole wide universe with them. But how helpless these gods were, how feeble, how worthless. Oh, the mystery and the doubt and the despair which filled the hearts of those who trusted in them! No light anywhere, only the shadow of doubt and the pain of despair. Mars was pitiless, and mighty Jove thundered, and Minerva kept locked within her breast the wisdom that she held. Nowhere a gleam of spiritual light; nowhere any certainty in regard to the future. Pan piped softly upon his reeds, but he breathed never a strain of life and immortality. Satyrs and fauns could dance about him, but never stirred the spirits of hope and faith at the sound of his melody. He was god only of the hills and pastures, herds and flocks and the happy bees. Vulcan was a god of terror. He ruled over burning mountains and fires, while over the fruitful vines, Bacchus, the god of revelry, held sway, and gentle Ceres over grains and fruits. But nowhere for the heathen world, not even amid the splendid temples of Greece or the palaces of Rome, was there a God of immortality worshiped. Beyond the sweep of the Stygian flood all was darkness. The pale boatman bore his passengers across the silent waters, but never a word was there of the other shore. Well might men cry out, "If a man die shall he live again?" Well might they shudder and tremble upon the brink of dissolution, confronted as they were only by the shadow of death.

But not for us this doubt and uncertainty, for over all that future shines the light of eternal hope. Out of the silence of the grave comes a voice to us that is full of melodious sweetness: "I am the Resurrection and the Life, he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Does not this answer the question: "After this fleeting life is over, what then?"

O weary doubter, O anxious inquirer, be satisfied, be glad with this assurance of the risen Christ, "*I* am the Resurrection and the Life, he that believeth in Me, *though he were dead, yet shall he live.*"

Life, eternal life is what waits for us beyond the grave, a life of spiritual growth; of soul unfolding; of sinless blessedness; a life where we shall be all eye, all ear, where every faculty of our being shall be unfettered, and where we may drink forever at the fountain of eternal truth. Death brings no break into our life. The soul lives on without a pause in its activity. Its flight is swift from mortality to immortality, from a state of limitation to one of boundless being. The closing of the eyes, the hushing of the breath, and earth passes, and heaven breaks upon the Christian's sight. The fetters and the clogs of the flesh are all left behind. No more the hindrance which sickness brings: no more hours of silent slumber; no more mistakes, or accidents; no more battling with adversity; no more yielding to temptation; no more poverty or want or woe; no more ignorance or shame, but in the language of heaven we may read the written volume of God's providence and creative power. The whole atmosphere that we breathe will be pulsating with life and love. The breath of Eden was not as sweet as will be the empyreal air of heaven. The rivers of knowledge will flow for us, and we may gather the fruits of the tree of life in that land where righteousness shall forever dwell.

What a glowing picture of future existence is that from the pen of the great Christian scientist, the late Edward Hitchcock, president of Amherst College, in his valuable work, "The Religion of Geology." He says:

"I do not now speak of the new knowledge of the divine character which will then astonish and delight the soul by direct intuition, but rather of those new channels that will be thrown open, through which a knowledge of other worlds and of other created beings can be conveyed to the soul almost illimitably. And just consider what a field that will be. At present we know nothing of the inhabitants of other worlds, and it is only by analogy that we make their existence probable. Nor, with our present senses, could we learn anything respecting them but by an actual visit to each world. But let the suggestions to which our reasonings have conducted us prove true,—let our sensorium be so modified and spiritualized that every thought, word and action in those worlds shall come to us through pulsations falling upon the organ of vision, or by an electric current through the nerve of sensation, or by some transmitted chemical change, and on what vantage ground should we be placed! Without leaving the spot of our residence, supposing the universe constituted as it now is, we might study out the character and constitution of the countless inhabitants of at least 100,000,000 of worlds, which we know to exist; nay, of 10,000 times that number which probably exist. Every movement of matter around us, however infinitesimal, would be freighted with new knowledge, from perhaps distant spheres. Every ray of light that met our gaze from the broad heavens above us would print an image upon our visual organs of events transpiring in distant worlds, while every electrical flash might convey some idea to our mind never before thought of. Every chemical ray, too, might inform us of scenes far off in the regions of night; and then who can calculate what organic and mental influences might be transmitted to us from beings of all ranks and scattered through all worlds? To speak of organs, indeed, as the medium of perceptions in another world, may be absurd, but we mean only, by that term, whatever may be substituted for our present organs; and we assume that the properties of matter will exist forever; and, therefore, we may presume that light and electricity, and chemical affinity, and corporal and mental influences will, under modified forms, be the modes by which knowledge shall ever be transmitted. At least, assuming that they will be, and the magnificent conceptions we have now traced out may be hereafter realized. And surely if they be only slightly probable, the anticipation is full of thrilling interest and the moral effect of dwelling upon it must be salutary. It spreads out before us fields of knowledge which eternity can never exhaust, and attractive so immeasurably above all the knowledge of earth, that we almost wait impatiently for the summons to break from our prison-house below, and to rise on our new pinions to celestial scenes.

"If such rich means of knowledge of created things be enjoyed by celestial minds, and they can drink it in to the full measure of their faculties, then one inevitable effect must be to make them unite ever and anon, in adoration and praise to the infinite Being who created and sustains all, and whose glory is illustrated by all His works. And we can conceive that there may be stated periods, when, from every part of the universe, the anthem of praise comes rolling upward toward some central spot, where the divine presence is most felt. Oh, how gladly will each happy soul, animated by every new accession of knowledge, join in the swelling pæan as it mounts up to the third heavens! Who knows but this is the hour when the peal is beginning? Oh, let not this world be the only spot in the universe where it shall be unheard and unheeded. Surely we see enough of the divine glory here to begin the song which we hope to pour forth in loftier notes on high, *unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God; to whom be honor and glory for ever and ever, Amen.*"